The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,016.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Pondichury	27
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras	29
„ Narrakel	19	„ Coconada	31
„ Allepey	20		Sept.
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Colombo	22	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Galle	23	„ Gopaulpore	2
„ Negapatam	26	„ False Point	3
		Arrive CALCUTTA	4

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	25
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Fao	25
„ Guadur	10	„ Bushire	16
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga	31
			Sep.
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	1
„ Linga	16	„ Muscat	3
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	5
„ Fao	20	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSSORAH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Coburn, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship CITY of VIENNA, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

JUST ARRIVED, WHITEHEAD and Co.'s SOLIDIFIED SOUPS, in Tins, of 2 dozen Squares. Price per Tin, from Rs 9-8 to Rs 20 each.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

- Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
- Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
- McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
- Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
- Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
- Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
- Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 8th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs.	600	Second Class Rs.	300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „	650	„ „	350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T Cloths, Madapollams, &c., &c. Just Landed ex Steamer Cashmere.

7 sets English best Plated Mounted double Harness.
3 ditto ditto ditto Single Harness.

At 1 P.M.

On account of the concerned—

A handsome fashionable Miniature Barouche, with best plated Lamps, Pole, Bar, and Shafts, complete, by Livett.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open-carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-rate self-playing Organ, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, a valuable Marble Regulator going one year Clock, by Hearson, Coulson and Co., a large collection of Orchids, Ferns, Caladimas, and other choice Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 3rd, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises, rich thin stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 3 Hotwater Vegetable and Muffin Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg Frames, Tea Set, Ice Pitcher, a handsome Epergne, Waiters, a Mahogany Case containing a set of King's Pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, a ditto containing Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with mother o'pearl handles, Table, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, &c., richly open Carved Seasoned Blackwood Furniture, such as a handsome Mahogany Telescope Dining Table for 14 persons, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, Side Tables with marble tops, richly Carved Circular, Pier, Sofa and Card Tables, Easy Predieu and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Divan Couches, a handsome Centre Ottoman consists of 2 Sofas and 2 Easy Chairs, handsome Pier Glasses in richly gilt frames, very rich Brussel's and Velvet Pile Carpets, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, a first-rate self-playing Organ with 4 barrels, first-rate Cromolithographs in gilt frames, handsome Vases and Table Ornaments, handsome English brass and iron painted Bedsteads, Bed-room Sofas, richly Carved Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, China Earthen Tubs, a set of English plated Mounted Carriage Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, English Iron Garden Seats and Chairs, Handsome China Flower Pot Stands, China and English Pots of valuable Plants, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Miniature Brougham, in perfect order.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 3rd August 1871. BENNETT & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion ; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatuency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Poncons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per LALLA ROOKH, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she will commence DISCHARGING at ONCE. Freight to be paid to

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CONNEMARRA, Captain Hughes, from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS OF LADING to the undersigned for counter-signature ; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods as they come to hand. In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 9th, to WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst., both days inclusive,

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the Acting Manager, No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 11th August 1871, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1871.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

W. M. TENNENT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Company will be HELD at the above place on the same day at half-past three P.M., when the following Resolution will be proposed :—

"That Clause 56 of the Articles of Association of the Company, substituted for the original Clause of that number by Special Resolution, dated 7th October 1869, confirmed on the 25th October 1869, be expunged, and that the following Clause be inserted in lieu thereof :—

"That Mr. W. M. Tennent shall be Manager of the Company, and shall have the general management of the concerns of the Company, subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors, and shall receive all Moneys due and keep all the Books of Account thereof, and that his remuneration be fixed at 5 per cent. on the actual gross income of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
W. M. TENNENT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824.

Chief Office.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
Board of Direction.
President—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Auditors.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies ; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

NOTIFICATION BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS II. and III. of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL :—It is hereby notified, that the undersigned did, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the TWENTY-FIFTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest ; and also the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the TWENTY-FIFTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES,

Brushes.	Essences.	Hair Oils.
Combs	Eau de Cologne.	Pomades.
Cosmetics	Lavender Waters.	Soaps
Dentifrices.	Hair Lotions.	Sponges

TOILET SUITES AND SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

Details furnished, free, on application by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The superiority of the Company's imports is so well and so widely known throughout the Presidency, as to need no reiteration.

WINES.

SHERRIES	per doz. Rs.	22½, 26, 28, 34, 38, 44
BURGUNDIES, Red and White.	„	16, 22, 24-8*
CHAMPAGNES, Superior Dry.	„	32, 36*, 38*, 40*
CLARETS, Breakfast & Dinner.	„	11, 14*, 20, 30*
GREEK, Red and White	„	15, 20, 24, 27, 33
HOCKS, Sparkling and Still	„	21*, 21*, 31*, 36*, 40*
HUNGARIAN	„	19, 22
MOSELLES (highest class only)	„	36*, 38*
PORTS (White's and Graham's)	„	21½, 27*, 34*
SAUTERNES	„	2*, 22½, 30

* Pints at a small advance per case.

SPIRITS.

BRANDY, real Cognacs, our own brands	per doz. Rs.	18, 24, 27
GINS, London and Hollands	„	16, 24
RUM, real Jamaica	„	18, 21
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	„	18, 19

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.

AQUA D'ORO, CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO, &c., &c., by the first makers only.

BITTERS AND CORDIALS.

ANGOSTURA, GINGER, ORANGE, VERMOUTH, &c., &c.

ALES AND STOUTS.

By Alsopp, Bass (Stone's), Barclay, Guinness, and White.

The above are CASH Quotations ; detailed Priced Lists and Terms of business on application.

BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla) AND POONA.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

⁎ J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

LEA and PERRINS'

Celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY, (Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

First Issue 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained at the Office of SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

BRITON, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE and BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATIONS.

Chief Offices.
429, STRAND, LONDON.
Scottish Branch.
13, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.
Life Trustees.
General Sir JOHN EDWARD DUPUIS, K.C.B.

Sir James Duke, Bart., Alderman.	Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S.
R. Partridge, Esq., F.R.S.	Francis Webb, Esq.
W. Tyler Smith, M.D.	Millis Coventry, Esq.

Premium income, 1869	£241,890
Funds in hand	682,324
Share capital	200,000

Fire Trustees.
Lieut.-General Sir GEORGE BELL, K.C.B.
Sir James Duke, Bart.
Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B.

Capital	£200,000
Paid up	50,000

Manager and Secretary—JOHN MESSENT, F.J.A.

We are now prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES against FIRE at current rates.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.,
Agents.

21st July 1871.

BANK of BOMBY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE to the PROPRIETORS of the BANK.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the BANK, at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share, will be PAYABLE on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 26th July 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Army Clothing Office, Lall Bagh, Parell, for the SUPPLY of WICKER HELMETS for the use of the European Troops for the period ending 31st March 1872, up to 2 P.M. on the 5th proximo.

Persons desirous of tendering for the above Contract, can obtain Form of Schedule and all particulars on application at the above Office.

G. A. LECKIE, Colonel,
Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 28th July 1871.

NOTICE.—THE INDIAN ECONOMIST OFFICE and PRESS are THIS DAY OPENED at No. 2 Marine Lane, Fort.

The *Economist Press* executes Printing and Lithographing in English and the Vernaculars ; Ruling, Numbering, and Perforating ; Copper-plate Printing and Engraving ; Seal Engraving ; Vellum Engrossing ; Book-binding, &c., &c.

Printing Materials made, kept on hand, and procured to Order.

R. KNIGHT & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

Mr. G. L. F. CONNELL is hereby authorized to SIGN for our FIRM per procuration.

R. KNIGHT & Co.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at our Office, No. 23, Apollo Street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August 1871, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. —

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.

II. To declare a Dividend for the last half-year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th JULY to 3rd AUGUST 1871 (both days inclusive).

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 10th August 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1871, and to declare a Dividend.

2. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

3. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 10th AUGUST 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1872.

NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, Under Sections 63 & 64 of Act II. of 1865.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS, situated within the City, IS COMPLETED for the year 1872, and that the Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 16th August 1871

Owners and Occupiers, or their Agents, may inspect and make extracts from the Assessment Books, without payment of Fee. The Fee payable by other persons is fixed at One Rupee per each inspection.

The Assessment Books are to be seen at the Office of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor, at Rampart Row.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Undersigned, in writing, at this Office, on or before the 15th August 1871.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office,
Bombay, 1st August 1871.

WITH reference to the NOTICE dated the 27th day of March 1871, signed by HEERBAI, widow of the late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, warning the Tenants of certain immoveable property in Bombay, alleged by her to be the property of the said RAHIMBHOY ALLOOBHOY, and the persons holding property of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, or indebted to him from making any payments or parting with any property without the consent of her, the sole widow and representative of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, WE, the undersigned, GOREBAI, widow of Alloo Paroo, the mother of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and RAHIMUTBAI, the daughter of the said Alloo Paroo and sister of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, hereby give NOTICE unto all concerned, that the said Heerbai, the widow of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, has no right or interest in the property and estate of the said late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, nor any right to publish the Notice above referred to, and that any person or persons paying any regard to such Notice will do so at his or their own risk and peril.—Bombay, 19th July 1871.

The O mark of GOREBAI, widow of Alloo Paroo.
The O mark of RAHIMUTBAI, the daughter of Alloo Paroo.

RE PETER STURROCK, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having CLAIMS upon, or against, the ESTATE of PETER STURROCK, formerly an Engineer, in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Service, but late of No. 3, Queen's Crescent, Waverly Park, Newington, Edinburgh, deceased, who died at Munmar, in the Presidency of Bombay, on the 1st day of September 1869, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose personal ESTATE and EFFECTS (with mutual Trust Disposition or Deed of Settlement annexed, being the last Will and Testament of said deceased, were on the 5th day of July 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT McLEAN McLEAN, an Assistant in the FIRM of Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Merchants, and the Constituted Attorney of JANE COWAN or STURROCK, JAMES MARSHALL, JOHN STURROCK, Junior, and JOHN COWAN, four of the Trustees and Executors named in the said mutual Trust Disposition or Deed of Settlement of the said PETER STURROCK, deceased), are required, on or before the 9th day of August 1871, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said Deceased to the said Trustees and Executors as aforesaid, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate or having property of the Deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 8th day of July 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Proctors.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THE following REQUISITES are procurable READY FOR USE, or made to order at a very short Notice at the undermentioned low Rates for Cash from the

ESTABLISHMENT OF ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0			
Overland Suits, best Blue Serge		27 0			
Warm Suits		35 0			
Over Coats, lined		35 0			
Inverness Capes		30 0 to 35 0			
Whitney Rugs		12 8	15 8		18 8
Rug Straps, wide Bridle Leather		2 0			
Sleeping Suits, each ...6-8, 7-8,		10 0	17 0		17 8
Dressing Gowns		10 0	17 0		23 0
Pyjamas	six for	16 8	18 8		
Oxford Shirts, with Collar attached	six	37 0			
Taffeta, a new material	six	37 0			
Printed Cambric, Collars attached	six	22 8			
French Printed, Collars attached	six	28 0			
White Shirts, Fine Longcloth	six	22 8			
White Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs	six	28 0			
Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk	six	49 0			
Best Silk and Wool, neat patterns Shrunk	six	52 0			
Merino Under-Vests	six	19 0			
Superfine ditto	six	24 0			
Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, Washed and Hemd. per doz.		10 8	12 8	13 8	16 8
Cotton Socks, per doz.		11 0			
Fine Fancy Stripes		12 8	14 8	16 8	
Merino, Fancy and Plain		15 0	16 8	18 0	
Bathing Drawers, Striped and Plain	six for	11 0			
Railway Portmanteaus		23 8 to 25 0			
Overland Trunks		25 0 to 28 0			
Ladies' Trunks, fitted with Tray, &c.		40 0 to 45 0			
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12			
Black Hide Bags		10 0			
Courier Bags		6 8 to 8 8			
Travelling Hats		5 0 to 6 8			
Scarves, un-made, from		1 12 to 3 4			
Made Sailor's Knott		1 2 to 2 12			
Overland Chairs		10 0 to 12 8			
Travelling Pillows		1 12	2 0		
Pillow Cases, each		1 8			
Sheets, Horrockses' per pair		9 8			

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c., For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

ROBERT BROWN, PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
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Railway Time Tables :—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway
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  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway
  Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
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  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
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North-Western Dak Company.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and the following—

Agents—
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

AT

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DRAB FELT DEERSTALKERS,

DRAB SHELLS,

BLACK, DRAB & GREEN ALPINE & TYROLESE ;

also a quantity of

BLACK SILK DRESS HATS.

ALL TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICES.

BUCHANAN AND CO.,
HOUSE AGENTS,
17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST, and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE MAGNETIC FILTER, SPENCER'S PATENT.

FIFTH CONSIGNMENT of these most excellent FILTERS just unpacked.

A large number are now in use in all parts of the Presidency, and the Testimonials as to their efficiency are most satisfactory.

It is the only Filter that will purify water constantly, without diminished power.

After ten years constant use it is found to be just as potent as when first issued from the Manufactory. It deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

No. 1, Rs. 20,	purifies in 24 hours	10 to 15 gal.	
No. 2, Rs. 28,	„	„	17 to 22 gal.
No. 3, Rs. 38,	„	„	25 to 30 gal.

No. 1, covered with basket work intended for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A reduction of 10 per cent. for Cash with order.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—As Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE, WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

1, OAK LANE, FORT,

Beg to draw the attention of their Constituents to the following revised PRICE LIST, which contains some important reductions :—

JUST ARRIVED PER NOUVELLE PALLAS, PERSIA, AND CLARA.

		Qts.	Pts.
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	per dozen Rs.	36 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	20 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	22 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
Do Bisquit Dubouche (recommended)	do	18 0	...
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	...
Do St. Jullien Medoc (our own Brand)	do	10 0	5 8
Do St. Jullien Hantifaye	do	9 0	...
Do Medoc (Barsac)	do	13 0	...
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)	do	23 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 8
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	16 0	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles.	do	23 8	...
Do Pints, 12 in a case.	do	...	14 0
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	per dozen	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse"	do	18 0	...
Do Swaine and Boord's	do	19 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	13 0	7 0
OIL—Best Olive Oil	do	16 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	6 0	...
VINEGAR—Best Pure Wine Vinegar	per dozen	6 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	2 8	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone	per dozen	5 12	3 12
GUINESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Messrs. B. and S. are always ready to supply all other Wines, Liquors, Oilmanstores, &c., not mentioned above, at the lowest market rates, and beg to refer to their Price List, which can be had on application.

All orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane,
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints ; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

BASS' BEER,

BOTTLED BY
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Quarts, Rs. 5-12 ; Pints, Rs. 3-12.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by F. Friend, in cases of—		
4 doz. Quarts	per doz. Rs.	5 0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 8
8 „ Pints	„	3 4
BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE—		
4 doz. Quarts	„	5 0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 8
8 „ Pints	„	3 4
BARCLAY'S PORTER—		
4 doz. Quarts	„	5 8
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 12
8 „ Pints	„	3 8

ESPLANADE HOTEL STORE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s			
Champagne, Quarts		Rs. 40	per doz.
Brandy	„	„ 25	„
Sherry	„	„ 25	„
GORDON'S			
Sherry		„ 24	„
COYLE & Co.'s			
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry		„ 27	„
LARRONDE FRERE'S			
St. Julien		„ 12	„
Margaux		„ 15	„
Chateau Lafite		„ 25	„
Superior Old Cognac		„ 25	„
HUDSON & HORNYICK'S			
Pale Dry Sherry		„ 18	„
W. McEWAN'S			
Beer, Quarts		„ 4½	„
Ditto Pints		„ 2½	„

REMINGTON & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

The commodious HOUSE in Rampart Row, Fort, lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

A large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of the "English Hotel."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings, in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

TO LADIES LEAVING INDIA.—WANTED, a clean, active, and intelligent AYAH, accustomed to Children, and able to do Fine Washing and Plain Sewing. One who speaks English preferred.

Any Lady who can recommend one is requested to address Mrs. THELWALL, Rutnagherry.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE MAIL ROUTE via BRINDISI TO ENGLAND and the CONTINENT of EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares :—Brindisi to London, First Class.........£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ „ Second Class......£ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady without any notable change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	640
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	187½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India.	101
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,660
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	143
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	925
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	385

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240 x d.
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	197.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	990
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	255do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,390
200	500	all	65do.	Do. New	600
500	1,880	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
350	5,000	all		East India Press Co	3,500
150	8,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
300	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	1,010
200	5,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,850
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	595
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,675
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	900
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	810

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,840
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	970
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurmsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,250
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,080
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,740
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,300

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	880
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	12
95	19½		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...		East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

— 5,200 2,375 Nov. '66 Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	„	10-12
Carolas	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	220
Five-Franc Pieces	„	203
Bar Silver	„	111
Gold Leaf	„	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„	17-2
Australian Gold	„	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114¼
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent.	100
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.	93¼

CALCUTTA.—29TH JULY, 1871.

THE following transactions reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents one lot of a lakh at Rs 100, or par, for payment by Bills and cash sales at Rs 99-14 or 0-2 discount; and small sums at Rs 100, or par. Time-bargain contracts for heavy amounts at Rs 99-12, or 0-4 discount for deliveries in 10 days to 15 days.

4½ per cents. of 1871 at Rs 105.

4½ per cents. of 1870 at Rs 106-14, and small amount at Rs 107 to 107-2.

5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 106 to 106-2.

5½ per cents, at Rs 114 and a time-bargain at Rs 113-14 for delivery in 15 days.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs 98.

Bank of Upper India shares at Rs 69½.

Punjab Bank shares at Rs 89.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 2.

Henry, Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Middleton, Captain, 21st Madras N. I., on leave, from Jubbulpore.

Mourant, Major, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.

Randell, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 2.

Kinchant, Cornet, 11th Hussars, on duty, to Poona.

Tucker, Captain, 3rd Goorka Regiment, on medical certificate, to England, (on the 1st August.)

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 19th July 1871.

The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in Tamil:—

Lieutenant H. R. L. Morgan, Royal Artillery.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Assistant Surgeon E. A. Gibbon, from B Battery 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, to A Battery 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, to remain at St. Thomas' Mount.

Asst. Surgeon H. M. Macbeth, from Europe, to B Battery 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, Thayetmyo, to join at public expense.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Connemara	Hughes	Calcutta, June 18.
	Hydree	Nacoda	Put back from sea.
	Lalla Rookh	Willis	Calcutta, June 11.
	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	Calcutta, July 11.
	Ann Millicent	Peck	Liverpool, May 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Ellora (s)	Hector	China, &c.
	Eriminia	Shields	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship David Malcolm, Martin, to Havre.

Ship Leaping Water, Kerr, to Moulmein.

The steamer Khedive, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
29	Belgium (s)	Leighton	Singapore, July 19.
30	Cambay	Williams	Liverpool, April 10.

DEPARTURES.

July			
29	Janet Court	....	....
	East	....	....
	Bengal	....	....
	British Viceroy	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Eggers—10 hogsheads port wine, N Framjee Dhondy.

William Prowse—2 hogsheads lamp and glass, E A Curim.

FROM LONDON.

William Prowse, 27 cases biscuits, R Cowasjee.

Virago, 6 casks pale ale, 1 case sherry, 1 case claret, 2 cases brandy, 1 case old tom, 10 packages saddlery, and 2 packages medicine, W Nicol & Co.

Apis (s), 1 case hardware and 2 cases drugs, D S Camp & Co.

White Adder, 20 kegs soap, 20 drums colza oil, and 89 kegs iron nails, H Alibhoy & Co.

2ND AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Eggers, 5 casks hardware, N M Bharmul.

DeRuyter (s), 1 case thread, The L A and A Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cashmere (s), 1 case hardware and gold chain, W. Nicol & Co; 1 case papers, envelops and haberdashery, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 5 cases tobacco, The L A and A Co.

Sydney Eggers, 15 casks paints of sorts, N Tyebjee & Co.

White Adder, 1 case playing cards, A H Abdoolally; 23 boxes cognac, and 475 medoc, N Ardaseer and Sons; 20 cases vinegar, 5 cases oilmanstores, and 3 cases biscuits, R Cowasjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Afrique (s), 25 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

DAILY EXPORT.—1ST AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clara, 57 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Baroda (s), 30 bales wool, M Ramjee; 25 bales wool, H Thackersey; 50 bales wool, V Jairam; 6 bales cotton, R Nursey; 26 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co; 50 bales cotton, C Joogolbhoy; 50 bales cotton, C Ramjee; 50 bales cotton, G Motiram; 81 bales cotton, M Jeworedass; 27 bales wool, L Dewsee; 34 bales wool, C Nensee; 24 bales senna leaves and 10 bales wool, G H Fazel & Co.

Millwall, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steurt & Co.; 20 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

Defiance, 100 tons old iron, Bell Brandenburg.

Flying Venus, 47 bales cotton, C Joogulbhoy.

Stornoway, 58 bales cotton, H Manuckram.

FOR LONDON.

Baroda (s), 6 chests fishmaws, and 8 bales hides and skins, P Damjee; 244 pieces E teeth, W Bomanjee; 50 bales skins, C Esmall & Co; 34 packages senna leaves, C Munjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Baroda (s), 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

David Malcolm, 1 bag coffee, E Wookerjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Baroda (s), 69 bales wool, N. Magjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 100 packages cloves, E F Mahomed; 367 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 25 bales cotton, H A Esmall & Co; 35 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 86 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 19 chests M opium, D G Hoosein; 12 chests M opium, H A Noor Mahomed; 16 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy; 14 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 15 chests M opium, S Nusserwanjee; 18 chests M opium, D C Tata; 4 chests M opium, E D Lungrana; 53 chests M opium, C Ebram; 310 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 13 chests M opium, H E Eliass; 13 chests M opium, E Noordeen & Co; 6 chests M opium, M Dama & Co; 2½ chests M opium, G Seenghanee; 25 chests M opium, H A Esmall & Co; 16 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 25 chests M opium, P. Habibbhoy; 5 chests M opium, S Nusserwanjee; 18 chests M opium, J Kisunram; 18 chests M opium, N Jorawurmull; 5 chests M opium, F Amejbhoy; 10 chests M opium, H Habibbhoy; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 1 case Cambay stones, F Amejbhoy; 1 case cotton card thread, A M Khimsa; 16 chests M opium, G Koongalal; 11 chests M opium, N Jorawurmull; 131 pieces E teeth, M Manockjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora (s), 6 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 6½ chests M opium, H Hurdewdass; 35 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 10 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 10½ chests M opium, G Sobhagmull; 30 chests M opium, E J Abraham; 17 chests M opium, T Gunshamdass; 10 chests M opium, T Sewsamull; 15 chests M opium, R Jugnath; 11 chests M opium, J Dulsookroy; 8 chests M opium, L Bhicunchund; 4½ chests M opium, D Ramsook; 10 chests M opium, H Surdarmull; 6 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw; 22 chests M opium, R Kalooram; 24 chests M opium, J Sitaram; 10 chests M opium, D C Tata.

2ND AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stornoway, 125 bales cotton, D Samjee; 150 bales cotton, C S Nandershaw; 52 bales cotton, C Kessowjee; 30 bales cotton, P Nensey; 70 bales cotton, L Ramdayal.

Flying Venus, 90 bales cotton, C Ludha; 50 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Millwall, 40 bales wool, N Ramchoordass; 200 bales cotton, R Nursy; 50 bales cotton, C Narronjee; 59 bales cotton, C Ramjee.

Clara, 500 bales cotton, C S Nandershaw; 100 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touch & Co.

Baroda (s), 52 bales wool, C Pitamber; 1 bale wool, N Megjee; 100 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 34 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 105 bales cotton, M Somjee; 40 bales wool, N Ramchordass; 75 bales cotton, P Chimneeram.

FOR LONDON.

Whitington, 159 bags turmeric, S Mooljee; 1,000 bundles gall S Vagjee.

Baroda (s), 45 bales skins, M A Surajoodin & Co; 5 bales cow hides, G H Caderbhoy.

Khedive (s), 2,400 bags linseed, C S Nandershaw.

FOR HAVRE.

David Malcolm, 24 bales cotton, Pianque, Vinay & Co; 74 bales cotton, K Pitamber & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug. 8	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 12	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 6	11 A.M.	...
China	„ 16	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	„ 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several ranch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	August	8	Saturday	October	21
Do	do	15	Do	do	28
Do	do	22	Do	November	4
Do	do	29	Do	do	11
Do	September	5	Do	do	18
Do	do	12	Do	do	25
Do	do	19	Do	December	2
Saturday	do	30	Do	do	9
Do	do	7	Do	do	19
Do	do	14	Do	do	23
			Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.				At Noon.	
Wednesday	August	16	Thursday	November	9
Do	do	30	Do	do	23
Do	September	13	Do	December	7
Do	do	27	Do	do	21
Thursday	October	12	Do	Jan. 1872	4
Do	do	26	Do	do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.				At Noon.	
Wednesday	August	30	Thursday	November	23
Do	September	27	Do	December	21
Thursday	October	26	Do	Jan. 1872	18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Saturday	August	12	Monday	October	23
Do	do	26	Do	November	6
Do	September	9	Do	do	20
Monday	do	25	Do	December	4
Do	October	6	Do	do	18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE

Saturday	August	5	Monday	October	16
Do	do	19	Do	do	30
Do	September	2	Do	November	13
Do	do	16	Do	do	27
Monday	October	2	Do	December	11
			Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 5th June 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting.		
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.
	Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sunday, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GANTZER—July 28th, at Howrah, the wife of Mr. H. A. Gantzer, of a daughter.

JENKING—July 20th, at Sealkote, the wife of Major C. Vernon Jenkings, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

SMITH—July 25th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of the Rev. Clement Smith, Chaplain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LANE—ERSKINE—July 24th, at the Toondla Church, by the Rev. J. G. Southby, T. A. Lane, Esq., to Jane Elizabeth, youngest daughter of R. Erskine, Esq., late of the Custom House.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—July 29th, at Allahabad, Frances, the beloved wife of Mr. William Davis, Manager Great Eastern Hotel.

ELLIS—July 22nd, at Etah, James Higgins, the beloved son of J. C. Ellis, Esq., aged 6 months and 25 days.

JOHNSTON—July 27th, at Jubbulpore, Lilian Maud Mary, infant daughter of F. J. Johnston, Esq., Executive Engineer, aged 1 year 2 months and 4 days.

RYVES—July 29th, at Chepauk, Madras, Major Joseph Gore Ryves, R. E.

SAUNDERS—July 29th, at Benares, of disease of the heart, Captain R. P. Saunders, R. H. A., aged 33 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1871.

THE Government of Bombay has lost no time in replying to the prayer of the Bench of Justices for a reform of the Municipality. It was generally anticipated that the Governor in Council would accept the resolutions passed by the Bench, so far as regards the appointment of a Financial Council to give constant supervision to the expenditure of the municipal income, and expectation in this respect has not been disappointed. The significant clause in the official letter, reserving the free agency of the Executive, shows that Government does not intend to part with its right of nominating the executive officers; and, for our own part, we have always contended that the Executive ought to be independent of popular control, except in reference to financial affairs. We believe that, if an Act were passed quickly, constituting a Council with half the members to be nominated by Government and half elected by the Bench, whose area, but not whose numbers, should be enlarged so as to take in representatives of the shopkeeping and other interests, and if it were provided that the Councillors should be paid for each attendance, these changes would satisfy all reasonable people. The Council might set itself to work at once on the task of either reducing expenditure or obtaining an increased revenue to compensate for the withdrawal of the Police grant by Government. We cannot but admit the soundness of Mr. Jacomb's argument with regard to this grant. Public opinion compelled the Government of India to reduce the income-tax when the money could not be spared. The Government of India forthwith threw on the Provincial Governments the responsibility of making the necessary retrenchments or discovering new taxes as substitutes for the income-tax; and the Bombay Government now considers the withdrawal of the police grant will be the simplest and least oppressive mode of compelling the citizens of Bombay to help in supplying the deficit created in the Imperial revenue by the reduction of their income-tax from 3⅛ to one per cent. The logic may be harsh, but it is irresistible.

DR. KNAPP's report on the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay is the most candid and outspoken account that has yet been published of the working of a new and hazardous experiment in legislation; and we doubt if any one can read it without asking himself the question whether the positive and acknowledged evils wrought by the Act can possibly be counterbalanced by the chance that it may indirectly improve the general health of the population. The writer of the report owns that the results of his labours have not been satisfactory, because, he says, he was not armed with sufficiently stringent powers. Yet he supplies striking proofs of the intense horror and repugnance with which the native community view this latest effort of their rulers to confer upon them the blessings of Western civilisation. When the Act first came into operation "something like a general panic took place. Very many, it is thought some thousands, fled to Bassein, Tanna, and the neighbouring towns," believing that, if they stayed in Bombay, they "would be subjected to every outrage and indignity." This exodus would have gone on increasing, if the people had not discovered that the Act threw on the Superintending Officer the responsibility of proving the women he wished to register to be prostitutes, and that it was extremely difficult for him to prove anything of the kind. The result is that now the Act is very generally evaded; and even to the women who have been registered "the public scandal" of being dragged before an inspector is so hateful that they frequently abandon their homes and change their names in the hope of escaping supervision. Dr. Knapp suggests, as a remedy for this state of things, not that the Act should be abolished, but that its compulsory clauses should be made more severe. He cannot trust the policemen, of whom he speaks in terms that are more honest than complimentary:—

> "I of course should deprecate the police sepoys being allowed to use their own discretion in determining who were prostitutes, as I know that very little reliance can be placed upon them, and there would be great danger of their inflicting insults and oppression on poor women, and of their attempting to force them on the register either because they could not obtain a bribe, or from their hope that the head of their department would be pleased at the zeal they had shown."

But he would give the Superintendent or Commissioner arbitrary power to instantly arrest unregistered women and compel them to inscribe their names, and afterwards to arrest them again for any breach of rules. "Then," he enthusiastically exclaims, "all this unchecked defiance of the law would be stopped, and a salutary example be set to others who think they can disobey it with impunity." Still he thinks it would not be enough thus to strengthen the hands of the officers charged with the execution of the Act unless "many women living a more retired life" than that of ordinary women of the town were subjected to its penalties. "I cannot," he says, "disguise the fact that to attempt to register women who really are under the protection of one man, are wives except in the name, would naturally be most repugnant to the feelings of the natives, and would excite enormous opposition, and you will, I trust, fully understand that I do not wish anything of the kind should be attempted here. But the Superintendent should use his own discrimination in each individual case." There is no man fit to have such power entrusted to him, and no Government, we trust, sufficiently infatuated to dare to sanction anything so outrageous.

The English ladies, who, not daunted by the silly sneers and prurient criticisms of the advocates of Acts of this kind, have waged a now successful crusade against the tyranny of medical dogmatism at home, based their opposition to legislation declared to be in the interest of sanitary science alone on the principle that it had a tendency to lower the moral sentiment of the whole community. The diseases the Acts were intended to extirpate differ from other contagious diseases to which men fall victims involuntarily, and which are a plague alike to the guilty and the innocent. If mischief is done by them throughout society, it is the men not the women, who are to blame; and one can readily understand the indignation which honourable women feel at seeing the degradation imposed upon their sex by partial laws which spare the true authors of the miseries the legislature affects to deplore. There exists another, and equally strong, objection of a political nature to Acts conferring on the police powers so extraordinary and so liable to abuse. The priceless gift of individual liberty ought not to be sacrificed on the altar of medical science; and so great is the mania for sanitary reforms in these days that doctors threaten to become the priests of modern society, by securing for their profession the aid of the police in gratifying their love of arbitrary power and their faith in sanitary statistics. If the Contagious Diseases Acts were applied to the civil population at home, the only result would be that women with money would bribe the police to escape registration, and women without would be subjected to the most odious form of tyranny. The doubtful chance of physical benefit to the population certainly does not warrant the State in running the risk of thus extending, instead of checking, the powers of surveillance and oppression already enjoyed by the police even in England. Of course, in this country the mischief likely to be done by means of a strict Contagious Diseases Act is infinitely greater. The Government can take what measures it chooses to protect the health of its own soldiers; and in the army the men, as well as the women, are placed under some restraint, so that the law does not operate unfairly. But to place the civil population of large cities under such Acts is a grave political blunder, showing that the old proverb *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*, is as applicable to Governments as to private individuals. We are convinced that hardly any legislative measure of recent years has brought the English Government into such bad repute with the natives as this Contagious Diseases Act; and, as the Health Officer of Bombay has already plenty of work to do, we are sorry that Dr. Hewlett should now have imposed upon him the fresh burden of trying to carry into effect the provisions of an unfair and unpopular law.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Head Office of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, giving the result of the general meeting held on the 29th ult. The bank pays a dividend for the year of 5½ per cent., and its capital and reserve remain intact. This satisfactory report affords a fresh proof of the comparatively slight effect the war has had in checking the commercial progress of France.

DR. BALFOUR, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras, has erected some model cholera-sheds for inspection and imitation. They are constructed of common bamboo matting with cadjan leaves for roofing.

THE "Pioneer" has been requested to contradict the statements regarding certain alleged defects in the Sutlej bridge. So far from it ever having been in contemplation to abandon the Sutlej bridge, it has been doing its duty nobly, though subjected this season to unusually heavy floods.

WE regret to record the death, at Chepauk, on the morning of Saturday last, from liver complaint, of Major Joseph Gore Ryves, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation Works and Joint Secretary to the Madras Government in the P. W. Department.

ARCHDEACON PRATT delivered his lecture on "The Descent of Man" on Friday evening at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and we understand that, besides the subscribers, upwards of eighty non-subscribers attended who paid an admission fee of one rupee each. The lecture is to be issued in pamphlet form.

As an instance of the severity of the famine in Persia, two individuals were, when the last accounts came from Teheran, under trial there for having killed and eaten a boy. A riot caused by famine had occurred at Shiraz: a hungry mob forced their way into the telegraph office premises to the great hindrance of business, and three persons had to be shot by the Serbazes.

A COMMISSION has been sent out from England by the Bishop of Madras authorising the Rev. Charles Rhenius to institute the Rev. J. Gorton as Archdeacon of Madras. After being instituted he has to be inducted at the Cathedral. A mandate has been issued authorising the Rev. G. Warlow to perform that ceremony, which is to take place in the Cathedral at evening service on next Friday.

WE learn from a private letter from the Persian Gulf that when the mail steamer left Bahrein cholera was so prevalent there that the deaths on some days had amounted to nearly 150. The same letter informs us that when the Turks landed at Khateef their force consisted of one frigate, several steamers, 300 native craft, and 5,000 soldiers.

THE Bengal Public Works Department has requested the Financial Department to fix an arbitrary rate of interest on the money borrowed for the construction of extraordinary railway and irrigation works, but the former has been informed that it will suffice to charge interest for the present at 4½ per cent., it being about the rate at which the last loan was raised by the Government of India.

IN consequence of the deficiencies from time to time obtaining in the accounts of regimental paymasters, the Secretary of State for India has requested the attention of commanding officers to the rules laid down in General Orders, providing against the improper accumulation of funds in the hands of paymasters. The regimental authorities, it is also notified, will in future be held responsible for losses of public money.

WE ("Indian Daily News") have been informed that Mr. H. S. Cunningham, Government Advocate in the Punjaub, in conjunction with Mr. Barkley, a first class Assistant Commissioner in that province, was employed sometime ago on the special duty of revising the list of executive orders, &c., having the force of law in the Punjaub, with a view to the preparation of a bill to repeal such of the rules as are obsolete. The result of their labours is not yet known.

WE ("Englishman") learn that the Secretary of State has telegraphed that the Florence International Telegraphic Congress is postponed, and countermanded the orders for Colonel Robinson's attending it. Colonel Robinson had left Simla before the telegram arrived, and has continued his homeward journey, taking furlough instead of proceeding on special duty. The Congress is only postponed till next year. Major Champain, of Persian celebrity, is to represent the Indo-European line; and one of the superior authorities of the English Post Office will attend on behalf of the British telegraphs.

THE state of female education in the Madras Presidency, described by the Director of Public Instruction in his report for last year, cannot, the Government observe, be regarded as hopeful, though the increase in pupils is about 13 per cent. "It appears that seven-eighths of the female education is in the hands of missionary and religious organisations; that only seven Mahomedan girls are under instruction; and that Hindoos and Mahomedans together make up only three-eighths of the whole. The remaining five-eighths are probably Christians. In 1868-69 there were 2,694 Hindoo girls under instruction, three Mahomedans, and 5,402 others. The percentage of Hindoo and Mahomedan girls has, therefore, risen from 33 to 39 per cent. of the whole, which is so far satisfactory, and is probably due to the enhanced grants given on the results system for female pupils. The fact noticed that village schoolmasters are trying to get as many girls as possible into their schools is very encouraging. A still greater enhancement of the grants for girls would no doubt further stimulate this movement. 960 girls passed for results grants, 532 for the first or lowest standard, 229 for the second, 150 for the third, and 49 for the fourth. 533 passed from schools in the 6th division, and 226 from schools in the 5th."

MILITARY ITEMS.

CAPTAIN W. T. TUCKER, General List, Bengal Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

CAPTAIN R. WESTMACOTT, Staff Corps, Acting Superintendent of Police, Punch Mahal district, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE following appointments have been made: Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Warden, Staff Corps, officiating Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, vice Cahusac, whose tenure of office will expire on the 30th instant.

Captain W. H. Ross, Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer at Asseerghur, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Warden.

THE BOMBAY PIER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In to-day's *Times of India*, Mr. Sowerby, C.E., has relieved the minds of a good many people who have "repeatedly" asked him the anxious question whether he is the author of the letters that have lately appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, signed "Z.," by volunteering the information that the authorship does not rest with Mr. Sowerby. In taking this important step Mr. Sowerby has made posterity and the future historian his debtor. If Mr. Sowerby is not "Z.," then "Z." must be nobody.

But let me remind Mr. Sowerby that, although he has denied the authorship of the letters signed "Z.," he has not yet denied the authorship of "Vestiges of Creation," "Jack and the Bean Stalk," and the letters of "Junius," and that exactly the same number of individuals suppose him to be the author of these as of the letters signed "Z." If Mr. Sowerby would kindly disavow any literary connection with the unacknowledged papers that I have mentioned, he would materially increase the obligation under which he has placed the present and future generations by denying the authorship of the letters signed "Z."

Since six o'clock this morning the people of Bombay have been anxiously enquiring of one another how Mr. Sowerby will be able to survive the terrible mistake which his friends and admirers have made by attributing to him the paltry letters of "Z.," and echo answers—How?

If Mr. Sowerby has "not even read the letters (of "Z.") except the first one," how did he come to know that "the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* had displayed great good nature in admitting 'Z.'s' letters into his columns, as *they* show a sad want of even ordinary information on such matters"? Which *is they*? or which are they? The first, the last, or all combined? Oh, fie! It is the privilege of great minds to be

2nd August. HUMBUGS.

DR. HAUG AND THE PARSEE PRIESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, there appears a letter from a Parsee Mobed (priest), in confutation of Dustoor Peshotumjee and Dr. Haug's views with respect to the five intercalary days of the Gathas. It is acknowledged by all the learned priests of the Parsee community that the five Gathas have nothing whatever to do with the last month of the year, *Spandiarmud*. Our worthy townsman, Mr. C. R. Cama, who has of late been delivering a series of lectures in reference to the Gathas and other subjects intimately connected with the several disputed points of the Parsee religion, has incontrovertibly proved that the Gathas do not form part of the Spandiarmud, but that they are set apart as intercalary days to preserve the correct account of time.

Now, Sir, the authority of the three eminent theologists like Dr. Haug, Dustoor Peshotunjee, and Mr. C. R. Cama, who have made religion the subject of their studies for the last fifteen or twenty years, should not be questioned by one who has not hitherto taken the least part at any of the public meetings held for discussing religious controversies. There was a slight scuffle going on between Dustoor Peshotunjee and Mr. Jamaspjee for the settlement of the long-disputed controversy of the Gathas. Both parties published numerous pamphlets inculcating several religious tenets rendered from the Zend and Pehlvi languages. Dustoor Peshotunjee at length won the long-contested race in the arena of literature, which was manifested by the favourable opinion he secured of the Parsee public of Bombay.

Mr. Jamaspjee writes to the effect that a meeting of educated Parsee gentlemen be convened in order to settle the point at issue, but I candidly declare that he will be the last man to submit his arguments for public consideration, since he has invariably refused to accept of Mr. Cama's challenge for a final settlement of the same in a public meeting. He was twice invited by Mr. Cama and his colleagues to put their individual arguments before the public, who were to pronounce a final judgment over the matter. Without returning any decisive answer to their challenge, he, after a length of time, keeps out of the shell in which he had long taken shelter from the downpour of public criticisms, and insinuates that a meeting should be held for a final settlement of the issue.

Lastly, when Dr. Haug was in Bombay, Mr. Jamaspjee never ventured to enter into discussion with that master-theologist, otherwise I am sure he would have put him right as to the fallacious conclusion drawn from equivocal and ambiguous premises, which require a deep and penetrating mind to analyse the several bearings of its all-significant words and phrases. I believe there is a difference between the two expressions "the old Persian solar year," and "the solar year." Your correspondent does not appear to appreciate the difference of meaning by the addition of the connotative term *Persian*. He delights in being victorious as if he has pointed out an anomaly in Dr. Haug's statement, while in fact his own statement is anomalous and wholly illogical.

A PARSEE.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 29th July 1871.

Open 325½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	27,285	10	10
Merchandize	21,402	3	6
Electric Telegraph	331	0	6
Total Rs.	49,018	14	10

Corresponding week in July, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	23,727	8	1
Merchandize	13,048	14	11
Electric Telegraph	235	8	0
Total Rs.	37,011	15	0
Increase	12,006	15	10

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 2nd Aug, 10 AM—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·020, rainfall 59 cents.

MANGALORE, 2nd Aug, 11 AM—Weather rainy, thermometer 80, rainfall 40 cents.

VINGORLA, 2nd Aug, 12 noon—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 66 cents.

CARWAR, 2nd Aug, 12 noon—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·92, rainfall 50 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2nd Aug, 11 AM—Weather fine, wind east south-east, thermometer 87, barometer 29·750.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE— 2ND AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 31st July, 1-43 PM, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 29 hours 29 minutes.

Via Russia, 1st August, 5-40 PM, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 48 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd August, 8-45 AM, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 31 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 1st August, 4-6 PM, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 23 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st August, 7-30 PM, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 PM of the 1st to 9 PM of the 2nd August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	7	40	0	58
„ Calcutta	5	4	0	26
„ Madras	4	35	0	5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd Aug, 8 PM—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd Aug, 11-53 AM; via Turkey, 1st Aug, 6-50 PM. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 1st Aug, 7-51 PM; via Russia, 1st Aug, 5 PM. America, via Russia, 2nd Aug, 6-29 AM. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY left Bombay yesterday for Poona.

RUTNAGHERRY.—The fall of rain at Rajapoor, in the Rutnagherry collectorate, up to the 15th July, amounted to 87 inches and 83 cents.

LIMREE STATE.—The following notification has been issued by the Political Agent of Kattywar:—The civil jurisdiction of the moonsiff of Limree is increased to Rs. 1,000.

KATTYWAR.—Surgeons Blomfield and Blanc respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Vaccination, Kattywar Circle, on the 16th ult.

SURAT.—A Surat paper complains that great inconvenience is caused by Mr. Murphy, the Acting Assistant Judge of Surat, not being invested with appellate jurisdiction in civil suits.

THE BARODA CARTING AGENCY CASE.—We understand that Mr. Anstey, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Hore, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas have been retained for the defence in the Baroda Carting Agency case.

CHARITY.—Mr. Darashaw Cursetjee Putaputtee, who is by no means a wealthy man, has, according to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, forwarded the munificent sum of Rs. 10,000 to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet for charitable purposes. Our contemporary praises Mr. Darashaw for his generosity, and recommends others to follow his noble example.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE INSPECTOR AT BROACH.—We understand that the hearing of the case against Mr. Cowasjee Rustomjee, police inspector at Broach, terminated last week, and that judgment was to be delivered yesterday. The accused was charged at the instance of Mr. Wilson, superintendent of police at Broach, with criminal misappropriation, &c. He was defended by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw.

THEFT.—Four boatmen were charged on Tuesday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 20, belonging to Frederick Portman. On Sunday afternoon, complainant and four others came on shore in defendant's boat, and soon after they had got out complainant missed his handkerchief, which had a purse in it, containing Rs. 20. Prisoners were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months each.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—The Shah of Persia, it appears, is anxious to know the views expressed by the Bombay journals about the famine in Persia. A European officer at Bushire, in a letter to the editor of the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, suggests the advisability of translating all the articles about the famine into the Persian language for the information of the Shah, and he thinks that some good will be effected by this. Our contemporary expresses his inability to undertake the task, but leaves it to others who have time and energy to do it.

DR. HAUG AND PARSEE DUSTOORS.—With reference to the letter of Mr. Jamaspji Muncherjee Jamasp Assana, which we published in our paper of the 1st instant, we may state that the discussion in respect of the five *Ghathas*, or intercalary days, is not of such an important nature as to require any notice at our hands. It appears however that this controversy was originated by the forefathers of the present two rival Dustoors, and has descended to the present generation with unabated virulence, one party adhering to the opinion that the last month of the Parsee year *Spundiarmud* has five days more than the rest of the months; and the other maintaining that the five intercalary days are distinct in themselves. As Mr. Jamaspjee stands alone in his opinion, and as Dustoor Peshutunjee's views are supported by such eminently learned Oriental scholars as Professor Haug, Mr. K. R. Kama, and several others, we are inclined to believe that Dustoor Peshutunjee is likely to be right in his views of the matter.

POONA.—The Staff ball is to take place this evening at the "Eagle's Nest," in place of at the late residence of Lord Napier of Magdala.

SCINDIA.—We hear that His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, G. C. S. I., intends to proceed to Khandalla in two or three days, and will stay there for a week, after which he will proceed to Bombay.—*Deccan Herald.*

DEATH OF CAPTAIN TURNER.—It is with very deep regret that we announce the death of Captain A. W. Turner, Acting Brigade Major at this station. He died yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon of diarrhœa after only a few days illness. The deceased officer was a universal favourite, not only with the officers of his own regiment, but with all who knew him here. His funeral will take place to-day at 4 P.M., when he will be buried with the military honours due to his rank.—*Id.*

AHMEDNUGGER AND SECUNDERABAD.—From Ahmednugger we learn that there has been steady and refreshing rain there, and that the health of the station had much improved. Our correspondent hopes that the rain will continue as there is great need of it to bring forward the crops. The poor natives are feeling the burden of enhanced prices of every kind of grain. We have very good news from our correspondent at Secunderabad. The station is healthy and the weather delightful; and our correspondent prefers the climate to that of Poona. We do not agree with him, and we can speak from experience as we are acquainted with both.—*Id.*

POONA GYMKHANA.—The following match of cricket will be played on Thursday the 3rd instant (this day), at the Gymkana, commencing at 10-30 A.M.:—

"Ordnance Corps, Past and Present, vs. "The World."

Aitkin.	Alexander.
Black.	Adams.
Coddington.	Anderson.
Fuller.	Bell.
Gordon.	Bruce.
Greig.	Edwardes.
Malcomson.	Ford.
Mathew.	Hardtman.
Stephenson.	Pritchard.
Straubenzie.	Trueman.
Thornhill.	Walmsley.
Wake.	Capel.

—*Id.*

POONA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The practice of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday evening, was most successful. There was a strong party of singers for all the parts; and we yet hope that the attendance will increase in numbers. It no doubt requires the exercise of a little self-denial to come out after dinner, and on a rainy night too; but we trust that the good accomplished will more than repay members for their trouble. They certainly met and fully overcame the difficulties in the practising last evening. So great was the success that when the chief piece practised was sung over for the last time, the silent members of the Philharmonic Society could not refrain from giving vent to their feelings in a low cheer. The new director of music, Lieutenant Settle, R.A., makes an admirable and careful leader, and the Society ought to be grateful to him for the kind manner in which he has come forward to supply Mr. Baker's place, and to enable the Society to recommence operations. The lady who played the accompaniments was most patient, and her patience was severely tried by the careful director who would not let mistakes pass, thus causing constant repetition of the accompaniments on the part of the lady performer at the piano. Altogether this first practice has been entirely successful, and has shown how much musical talent there is in Poona. We noticed the absence of some of last year's supporters of the Society, and we trust that they will show by their presence on the next occasion that they have not ceased to take an interest in its success.—*Id.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP DAVID MALCOLM, 509 tons, Captain W. A. Martin, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 2,654 bales of cotton.

THE SHIP CONNEMARA, 1,292 tons, Captain John Hughes, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ANN MILLICENT, 943 tons, Captain C. M. Peck, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

THE SHIP LALLA ROOKH, 1,279 tons, Captain W. R. Willis, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Willis and Miss Booth.

THE BARQUE HYDREE, Nacoda, put back from sea yesterday on account of her main topmast giving way. The vessel sailed on the 31st July for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE S.S. SATTARA, 841 tons, Captain J. J. Ballantine, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Dillon, ten shipwrecked sailors, and thirteen deck passengers.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH JULY.)

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain in one or two talookas was good, while in others it was insufficient. Sowing of rice and transplanting operations were not carried on vigorously. The state of public health was good, with the exception of two or three talookas, where fever and small-pox slightly prevailed.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was scanty throughout the district, with the exception of Bidi, where it was good. The rice and other crops were doing well, but the sowing of jowaree in the eastern talookas was retarded by the absence of rain. The jowaree crops wherever sown were withering from want of sufficient moisture. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Bidi, where fever slightly prevailed.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 24th July, to Saturday, 29th July 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,901	12	0
House Rate	51,428	6	0
Police Rate	14,550	9	2
Lighting do.	14,535	9	1
Water do.	9,713	8	4
Halalcore Cess	11,903	9	1
Market Fees	2,112	1	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	506	8	0
Miscellaneous Fees	300	10	6
Fines and Penalties	132	2	0
Town Duties	5,432	3	3
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	[illegible]	0	0
Total Rs.	1,17,516	14	5

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 31ST JULY, 1871.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 24th July, to 9 A.M., Monday, 31st July 1871.

JULY.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort—Elphinstone Circle Garden.			Fort George, E. G. Hospital.	Esplanade, H. M. 21st Regt. N. I.	J. J. Hospital, Byculla.
		Gauge No. 1.	Gauge No. 2.	Gauge No. 3.			
Monday, 24	·22	1·03	·80	·79	1·13	1·05	·72
Tuesday, 25	1·35	·69	·81	·68	·61	·65	·62
Wednesday, 26	·4	·20	·15	·15	·25	·39	·23
Thursday, 27	·8	·4	·4	·4	·3	·8	·22
Friday, 28	·13	·13	·13	·14	·8	·19	·13
Saturday, 29	·20	·49	·39	·37	·55	·50	·45
Sunday, 30	·62	·97	·74	·69	·65	·60	1·01
Total for the week.	2·64	3·55	3·06	2·86	3·30	3·46	3·38
Total fall of rain from 1st January 1871	21·97	34·67	29·15	29·53	26·33	29·17	29·77

In the report from the Colaba Observatory, the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M the following day.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SATTARA JAGHEER ESTATES.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1871.

THE Acting Collector and Political Agent, Sattara, No. 2,067, dated the 23rd June 1871.

Submits the annual reports and statements which have been sent to him by the Chiefs of the several jagheers under the political control of his office.

RESOLUTION.—These reports are on the whole satisfactory as regards the general administration in the Sattara jagheer estates; and the attention given by some of the Chiefs to education and the construction of public works is creditable.

2. It appears that a survey has been commenced in the Bhore territory by local establishments. The Political Agent should be requested to report regarding the progress of this survey and the style in which the work is done. It seems very desirable that, as in the other jagheers, the survey should be carried out by the Revenue Survey Department, in order to secure uniformity and a more scientific measurement and classification of the land.

3. Mr. Boswell states that the jagheerdar of Juth in forwarding his report has intimated that he does not consider it obligatory upon him to furnish the various data regarding his jagheer, but that he supplies the information voluntarily. It should be pointed out to him that under the terms of his engagement he is bound to maintain a proper administration, and that at all times Government will require full information in order to satisfy them that this essential condition is performed. He should be referred to Article VI. of the engagement and informed that Government regret that they continue to receive complaints from the people of his jagheer.

4. With regard to Mr. Boswell's remark at the close of his report Government will be glad to consider his proposals as to a more concise form for these annual returns.

5. Copy of the reports and of this resolution should be sent to the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and copy should be placed in the editors' room.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A PEON.

IN May last the following information was laid before Mr. Showell, Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, by Mr. A. D. Saunders, manager of the firm of Messrs. King, King & Co., against one Succaram Antajee, a peon in the employ of the firm, who was charged with criminal breach of trust:—I am the manager of the firm of Messrs. King, King and Co., merchants of Bombay, whose place of business is in the Fort. One Succaram Antajee was employed as a peon in the said firm since March 1869, and was dismissed for misconduct in September 1870. He remained in Bombay some time after his dismissal, and then proceeded to Kowtee, in the state of Sawunt Waree. On the 6th August 1870 I handed to one of the peons in my office the sum of Rs. 3,855-13 to pay into the Oriental Bank on account of the firm; Rs. 3,000 of which were in Bombay currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, and the balance in cheques and orders. I find that the firm have not received credit from the bank for the abovementioned sum, which was not paid into the bank at all. The currency office have paid all the three notes, and two of them they state were presented and paid to Succaram Antajee on account of King, King and Co., on the 22nd August 1870 and 16th September 1870, respectively. Last month, April, I received a letter from the Superintendent of Police, Kowtee, in the state of Sawunt Waree, informing me that Succaram Antajee had on his return to his native country paid off debts amounting to Rs. 700, had purchased ornaments, value Rs. 800, and had also purchased land and dealt in cocoanuts; that enquiry has been made as to whence he got his money; and it was ascertained to be the proceeds of his robbery from Messrs. King, King and Co. I therefore pray that a warrant may be issued for the apprehension of the said Succaram Antajee, whom I charge with criminal breach of trust that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted the application as prayed for. The prisoner was apprehended at Sawunt Waree, and was brought to Bombay on Tuesday. He was placed before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and was remanded to jail till this day week. Mr. Khunderao Morojee appeared on behalf of the accused.

HIGH COURT.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF AUGUST 1871.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUIT FOR JUDGMENT.

Manisty and Fletcher—Agnes Charlotte Brown vs. Thomas Henry Brown.—In person.

JUDGE'S SUMMONS FOR HEARING.

In re George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

SUITS FOR FURTHER HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

Mr. Judge—Hajee Sulemon Hajee Sajun and others vs. Hajee Moosa Hajee Sajun—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.—Part heard.

Mr. Ghandibhoy J. Mody—Jamsetjee Dossabhoy vs. Sorabjee Nowrojee—No appearance.

Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Jamsetjee B. vs. Eduljee Hormusjee B.—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

C. Tyabjee—Anundrao Venayeck vs. Baljee Kristnath and others—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

In Person—Dunjeebhoy Aspandiarjee vs. The Acting Commissioner of Customs—No appearance.

Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee vs. Hajee Adam Hajee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

Macfarlane and Skipsey—Purshotum Mowjee vs. Trecumjee Currumsey—Dallas and Lynch.

Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Jakaria Hajee and others vs. Venoobai, widow—Janardhun Gopall.

POSTPONED SUITS.

Manisty and Fletcher—Khullackdina Khulfanbhoy vs. Gangbai, widow, and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vizbhoocandass Hurrybhoy vs. Crustnarao Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher.

Janardhun Gopall—Rahimbhoy Dhurumsey and others vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs. Rahimbhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.

Rimington Hore and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs. Rahimbhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.

Hearn, Cleveland and Piele—Peter Ewart and others vs. Moorarjee Anundjee and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

In the matter of Act 34 of 1858, and in the matter of John Barnett (Chamber's Matter.)

LONG CAUSES.

Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jethanund Chuttonmull vs. Hurryvullubdass Culliandass—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Lalldass Nurrotumdass vs. Luckmidass Hurribhoy—Thacker and Ohalk.

Leathes and Crawford.—Shobagchund Dowlutchund and another vs. Lalchund Premchund—Hearn, Cleveland and Piele.

Dallas and Lynch—Chooneebai, widow vs. Doongersing Hathebhoy.

C. Tyabjee—Pranjeevan Nuthoobhai vs. Damodhur Hurjivan.

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GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE following important letters were yesterday sent to us for publication:—

From the Accountant General, Bombay, to the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—dated Bombay, 14th July 1871.

Sir,—The Government of India have suggested the introduction into this city of a system of Government audit of the accounts of certain public officers or public bodies, amongst which is the Municipality, that has been found to work well in Calcutta.

2. The accounts of the Calcutta Municipality are audited by the Comptroller General and Assistant Comptroller General, the latter of whom proceeds to the office where the accounts are kept, and there conducts the audit, referring doubtful points to the Comptroller General.

3. The auditors' reports are submitted to the Chairman of the Justices.

4. The Calcutta Municipality contribute Rs. 2,000 per annum towards the expenses of the audit, and I am directed to enquire what fees, in the event of the introduction of the official audit, might be expected from the Bombay Municipality? I presume that an official audit would not be unacceptable to the Justices.—I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

Financial Department, Bombay Castle, 31st July 1871.

To the Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 86, dated 16th June 1871, to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the Worshipful Bench of Justices on 14th idem, in which it is announced "that the Municipal Commissioner has been requested to continue paying in full the expenses of the Police and the Fire Engine establishment, as hitherto, until the grant of Rs. 2,96,865 voted in November last in the Budget of the current year from the Municipal and Police funds, exclusive of the anticipated contribution of Government towards the police, is exhausted," and that the Clerk of the Peace has been directed to intimate "that although very desirous of meeting the wishes of Government, the Bench regret that the resources at their disposal will not enable them, unless aided by the annual Government contribution, to defray the expenses of the police after the above-named sum is exhausted, which may be by August next."

2. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the resolution of the Bench at the meeting of 14th June last, directing the discontinuance of the payment of the police from the Municipal fund after the exhaustion of a particular grant, is as much opposed to law as was the resolution of the 8th May, which ordered an arbitrary reduction of the expenditure on account of the police, and that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is unable to recognise a proceeding on the part of the Corporation of Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay which exceeds the powers with which it is invested by the Municipal Acts, and treats as inoperative the plain provision of those statutes which prescribe that "the annual expenses of the police of the city of Bombay shall be paid out of the Municipal fund," and that "no reduction in the total annual amount required for the maintenance of the force shall be made without the sanction of the Governor in Council."

3. His Excellency in Council has already expressed his willingness to entertain any proposals for the reduction of the police force which may be reasonable and practicable, and only awaits the report of the Municipal Commissioner to give orders for such reductions. The withdrawal of the monthly payment which has hitherto been made by Government for the maintenance of the city police was determined upon at the time when the Provincial Budget was fixed, because it appeared the most convenient and least onerous method of obtaining from the inhabitants of the city a portion of their share in the supplemental taxation which had been rendered necessary in consequence of the insufficiency of the Imperial grants to meet the growing requirements of the Presidency, and because it appeared to His Excellency in Council that such a reduction in their means might properly be met on the part of the Worshipful Bench by a corresponding reduction of expenditure. I am instructed to remind you that, except by the diversion of this sum from the Municipal Exchequer the town and island of Bombay have as yet not been called upon to contribute to this supplemental taxation, and that, if the Worshipful Bench cannot provide for the indispensable wants of the city from the resources at their command, it will be necessary for Government to take into consideration the propriety of imposing for provincial purposes such an amount of taxation as shall place the city of Bombay on a similar footing in this respect to other parts of the Presidency.

4. His Excellency in Council would deeply regret the necessity of such a measure, and will await any further representation which the Worshipful Bench may wish to make upon this point; but I am desired to point out, and with the utmost distinctness, that, as no provision has been made in the Provincial Budget for the continuance of any payments to the Bombay police, additional taxation upon the inhabitants of Bombay in some shape or other must be imposed to supply the money which will be needed if the Bench cannot, by retrenchment, or re-appropriation of funds at disposal, dispense with the State subsidy which they received up to the commencement of the present official year.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. E. JACOMB,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 31st July 1870.

To the Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 96, dated 12th instant, forwarding a copy of a resolution passed by the Worshipful Bench of Justices at an adjourned Special General Meeting held on 7th instant.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council concurs with the Worshipful Bench in considering that some alterations are necessary in the present constitution of the Bombay Municipality, with the view of securing a more constant and more effectual control over municipal expenditure.

3. His Excellency in Council, though he is not prepared to adopt all the changes suggested by the Justices, will give his careful consideration to the subject, and will, at the earliest date which may be practicable, cause measures to be introduced into the Legislative Council for the purpose of accomplishing the object aimed at by the Bench, viz., the enforcement of increased attention to economy in Municipal administration without impairing the efficiency of the Executive agency.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. E. JACOMB,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

A GYMKHANA FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Here's a city blessed with a fine esplanade and verdant grass lands, particularly suited to the promotion of field exercises, and yet we see no signs of the good old sports of England being practised thereon by the European population of Bombay.

The cricketing season is over; but what a miserable show the Bombay Cricket Club made during the six months the club was open for the practice of the noble game. Evening after evening two or three solitary lovers of the art used to meet together, and this soon dwindled down to one, who attempted to go in for a quiet innings to the bowling of the Parsee professional, "Talkajee;" but, as this monotonous kind of exercise was not particularly enjoyable, the player would be seen, after the lapse of a few minutes, entering the club tent listening to the wonderful tales of the above Zoroastrian, and regaling himself by drinking sundry pegs, in order to drown the dulness of the evening.

Thus it will be seen that, even where the means of enjoyment and exercise are obtainable, our worthy sons of Britain prefer dozing in their office chairs doing nothing, and find the task of doing that even beyond their powers of endurance.

I am afraid our young men are gradually sinking into the sedentary habits which their elders have contracted during a long stay in India. This habit is a very catching one, and is a disease which by close companionship with an old Indian is easily contracted; so, in order to exterminate it with a will, I would suggest that a "Gymkhana" be established in Bombay during the approaching cold season. Surely there are many lovers of athletic sports who would be glad to join a committee, and do their best to set on foot an undertaking, which would be the means of renovating the limbs and adding strength to the muscles of the pale-faced young men of this city. A fortnightly meeting for competition in various exercises which the club might embrace, such as pigeon-shooting, archery, and quoits, &c., would be the means of spending an agreeable afternoon, and I am sure the public would enjoy the excitement of a hurdle race, &c. I trust that this poor attempt of mine to bring about a reform in our "constitution" will be taken up by others, who possess the means of setting such an institution on foot, and that by next November we will have a flourishing "Gymkhana."

With every wish for its success in advance, I beg to subscribe myself—Your obedient servant,

Bombay, August 2. ANTEDILUVIAN.

THE ASSEERGHUR MURDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 29th July is a long letter by "W. A.," defending the unfortunate man Picking from the accusations against him in Robinson's confession. Perhaps "W. A." does not know that, before the court of inquest on the murdered man, Robinson declared that Picking committed the crime. He could not have then urged anything stronger in support of that accusation than attributing to Picking a desire of revenge for a murdered sister. But *he never mentioned it*, though the circumstances of the murder must have been fresh in his memory. R.

"JENKINS" ON SCINDHIA'S BALL.

THE *Deccan Herald* gives the following description of the points which specially struck his mind at Scindhia's ball on Tuesday night. We hope Messrs. Treacher & Co. will feel sufficiently grateful for the gratuitous advertisement of "the best champagne we ever tasted at any ball in the presidency":—

The ball given by His Highness Maharajah Scindhia of Gwalior was a very brilliant one. After many experiments, and a great expenditure of oil, the lights were brought to the most perfect brilliancy attainable in India. As we have often said, we consider the good lighting of the ball-room the most important accessory to the success of the ball. Platforms were erected in the room for the band, and the distinguished guests who did the part of lookers-on on the occasion; and everything that money could do was done to insure the happiness and comfort of those who were invited to partake of His Highness' hospitality. The supper was excellent; but so it ought if what we hear of the money spent on it is correct. The wines were of the finest vintage—especially the champagne of which a first-class brand was supplied by Mr. Cameron, of Messrs. Treacher & Co., who is the agent for that special wine, which seemed to us the best champagne we ever tasted at any ball in this presidency. We had no idea who had supplied the wine, &c., for the supper, until we enquired of some of those who had charge of the arrangements. In justice to Mr. Cameron we mention the fact, and assure our readers that though we are writing at a very early hour we are quite free from any head-ache, and we believe all who were present will give the same testimony. The house was well suited for the entertainment; but we could not help wondering, during the evening, whether it was not possible for those who contract for balls to have the furniture well matched; or at all events to have the different colours of damask so arranged as not to strike unpleasantly the eye of those who are sensitive in regard to harmony in colour. We merely throw this out as a hint to those who contract for balls in general; we do not know who it was in particular who contracted for His Highness Maharajah Scindhia's ball last night. It is perhaps selfish in us to say a word for our own comfort, but we do so in prospect of the many parties yet to come in Poona, at which we hope to have enjoyment without the smallest alloy.

No doubt, our contemporaries will find fault with the free and easy way in which we notice these *great* events of the Poona season. We seem to be singular in our idea that little items of daily news should be recorded in the same words as we should use were we speaking about them to our own friends. We have our own way of giving the news of the day, and we claim our right to maintaining it; we do not, however, find fault with our contemporaries for adopting their own style, and maintaining it too.

THE JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURTS.

THE following petition has been sent to us for publication by the Secretary of a Native Association at Ahmedabad:—

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.C.S.I., the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, Calcutta, Camp Simla.

The humble Petition of the Ahmedabad Association.

Sheweth,—That with much dismay and consternation, your petitioners have perused the Bill No. 7 of 1871, introduced in the Council of India, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, on the 3rd March 1871. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is stated that the principle, on which the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is disallowed, is founded on perfectly equitable considerations and is therefore fit of uniform application and that it is in effect, the enunciation of the rights of state to reserve to itself the power of granting or withholding, at pleasure, concessions which are made gratuitously and without consideration. In section III. of the bill, it is stated that no Civil Courts shall take cognizance of suits to enforce claims to any pensions, grants of money, or assignments of land revenue, conferred or made by the British or any former Government.

Your petitioners are unable to see how it is found necessary to avoid the interference of the Civil Courts in Gujarat, as well as in the Conkan, or what are termed the old provinces† as distinguished from the territory conquered‡ from the Peishwa. The cognizance by the Civil Courts of the rights to such allowances has been found to be a great security to persons claiming them against misunderstandings and misrepresentations which are not rare in such cases. They are unable to see how the cognizance by the Civil Courts of the rights to such allowances is not in accordance with justice. The British Government have from a long time made promises and declarations that such allowances shall be continued whether made by the British or any former Government. In enforcing such rights, whenever unreasonably disturbed, the Civil Courts act sometimes against the wish of Government, but they do so according to the law of the land and protect this kind of property just as any other property in the country. The superiority of the British Government over native Governments, consists, among other things, in the high place, which it assigns to law over individual caprice, and the trial of rights derived from the state in Courts, strengthens this idea and shows that Government is willing to be bound by the law: whereas the contrary will bring the British Government on a par with barbarous rulers who give to-day and withhold to-morrow, or resume what was granted by their father in order to aggrandize a favourite of their own. The insecurity which is complained of, in native states, will come to be complained of under British rule and for a small gain, the loss of reputation will be great. The superiority, enlightenment and influence of a Government do not consist in its power of breaking its own or its predecessors' promises or resuming its own or its predecessor's grants made for service or other consideration, which ceased to be appreciated after a lapse of time, but on the contrary, the superiority of a Government consists in the controlling power of law against whims, caprices and avarice of the rulers themselves. The power of Civil Courts or law Courts over the executive is the great criterion by which the purity of purpose of the executive is tested. For these reasons, the law which obtains in Gujarat and the Conkan may well be extended to the whole of British India. It will redound to the credit of the British Government and be a progressive step towards good and just government, whereas the proposed bill will be considered by the whole country as a retrograde step. The first enlightened statesman, by whose name the code of A. D. 1827 goes, declares in the preamble to Regulation I, "Whereas it is essential to good government, to the full and certain attainments of the advantages of experience in legislation, to public prosperity and to the security and happiness of the subjects of the State, that the regulation by which the administration of the country is conducted should be publicly known, and that such regulations *should be of paramount authority on the point which they determine, to all other acts, orders, or measures of Government.*"

Thus he sets the law above all orders of Government, whereas the proposed bill endeavours to assimilate the British Government to old despotic and barbarous Governments which existed in the country before its accession, and aims at securing the orders of Government from the scrutiny of law, thus upsetting one of the best principles of legislation so early enunciated as A D. 1827.

Gujarat and Conkan have been acquired by cession from Gaekwar and Peishwa under treaties and agreements, and in calculating upon the value of these territories, all alienations of land and money were excluded from calculation, and their holders are therefore entitled to exceptional considerations and when the Inam Act XI. of 1852 was passed, this exceptional right was kept in view, and these were properly omitted from the operation of that Act. And an attempt to assimilate these provinces with other provinces of the Bombay Presidency is, your petitioners conceive, equally unjust and oppressive.

Your petitioners therefore hope that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to throw out the bill.

As the bill has not been translated into the Vernaculars of the Presidency it has not attracted that attention which it is likely to do when generally known. A detailed petition will be submitted hereafter.

Your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

† Vide appendix A of Regulation V. of 1827, A. D.
‡ Vide appendix A to Regulation XXIX. of 1827 A. D.

THE HARBOUR ENGINEER.

THE following letter from Mr. Robertson has been despatched to Lord Napier, Governor of Madras:—

47, Albany Street, Edinburgh, June 29, 1871.

My dear Lord Napier,—I observe in this week's *Homeward Mail* that the Madras Chamber of Commerce had addressed a memorial to the Government, expressing their dissatisfaction at what I had done in India, objecting to my not having examined the harbours during the monsoon but only in the fine weather, and stating that I had not been furnished with plans, &c., of the Madras break-water. You are aware that the Madras Chamber of Commerce only expressed a wish to meet me the day before my steamer sailed, and that I was quite unaware of their desire to meet me in a body. When I heard they wished to do so at once, I gladly attended a meeting in their hall, and was only sorry they had not asked me before, as both my visits to Madras were for a fortnight each. With regard to the time of my visiting the harbours, this took place, it is true, during the time of the fine weather, for this is the only time when much boating and coast work can be done with any safety at all. Moreover, I saw then all the bars at the river-mouths at their *worst* state, which is the time an engineer prefers to inspect a harbour.

Before leaving Calcutta the Government of India furnished me with all the various plans for breakwaters at Madras, and the reports of the committee, &c., quite enough for me to form an opinion on the subject, taken along with inquiries made on the spot from individuals, though not from the Chamber collectively.

At the meeting, however, I was shown a plan (and I think it was the only one on the table) in a bound-up book, by Mr. DeClosets, for docks on the island, which I did not remember having seen before, nor have I yet come cross it amongst the Government papers.

The Chamber kindly gave me a copy, and I am therefore most likely in possession now of all that has been written about the question. However, I have not come to it yet; for it is better to take up my various reports, some eighteen in number, in the order in which the places were inspected. In visiting the whole of the seaboard of the Madras Presidency in one fine season, I thought I had worked hard, though it is quite true that the pleasure of Lieut. Colonel Farewell's society made it to a great extent a work of pleasure. At all events, it has given me as much work as it is possible to do before my return to India. Would you kindly send the chairman a copy of this, as the post is on the point of going.

I am, my Lord, yours truly,
(Signed) G. ROBERTSON,
M. Inst. C.E., F.R.S.E.

Hon. Lord Napier.
—*Madras Times.*

A WIFE in San Fransico lately put a petition for divorce in the Court on the ground that her husband was a "fool." The Judge, who was an old bachelor, would not admit the plea, because, he said, every man who gets married would be liable to the same imputation.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

THE following is the remaining portion of Dr. Knapp's report, the first half of which we published yesterday:—

19. With the special detective agency under my control I commenced registration on May 12, without much trouble, for the women, not knowing that the burden of proving them to be prostitutes rested with my department, and knowing well their own profession, came forward readily and registered themselves, so that at the end of May, 886 natives and 64 Europeans and Armenians were registered. But shortly after the introduction of the Act something like a general panic took place; the reports current in the bazaar were of the most ridiculous kind, amongst others that the women would be subjected to every outrage and indignity. I mention this because it was one of the many devices used by the pimps and dregs of native society to frighten the women, and induce them to pay them to come before me and personate their husbands, or adopt other means by which the prostitutes might evade registration. This was in some cases successful so long as the bribes were forthcoming, and, as I stated before, I had no power to punish the men, whilst the women, having thus evaded the law, were only registered after some vexatious inquiries and delay.

20. Very many, it is thought some thousands, fled to Bassein, Tanna, and the neighbouring towns, and then of course began the opposition on the part of the brothel-keepers and landlords of small chawls, who lost their tenants and rent. During June 488 natives and 15 Europeans were registered; total number for the two months 1,453. Those already registered, finding they met with kindness and a strict regard to privacy, attended fairly regularly. Then some ceased to come, then others, and finding that the nature of their punishment was so slight, absented themselves more than ever.

21. The unregistered now began to discover that it was most difficult for us to prove them prostitutes, and how easy it was for them to evade the law, and now they are carrying on their trade unmolested, because we know after the experience of a case tried before a magistrate here that it is almost impossible to obtain legal proof of a woman being a prostitute, and consequently can do nothing. I quote the identical case above referred to. I was informed by a most respectable man whom I had known a long time that a certain woman living in a certain house was an unregistered prostitute. Three police sepoys were placed to watch the house in which she lived for a fortnight. They saw nightly men of all castes visit her at different times, remaining various periods with her, and during which time the door was locked. The European inspector of the division swore he had seen her sitting in the balcony on several occasions with a lamp by her side, and had always regarded her as a prostitute. I could not bring forward a witness who had had intercourse with her, and the case was dismissed.

22. Respectable witnesses will not come forward in the magistrate's court, although their evidence if given would have ensured conviction against the notorious ones I have proceeded against. They object to the public scandal, which would not exist if these cases were tried before the Commissioner of police. When a man will appear and swear he has had intercourse with a woman, his evidence is perhaps with some reason regarded as tainted and not very reliable. In fact he is regarded as one who is evidently lost to all sense of decency and shame, who will make a public statement of this kind, and his evidence has a corresponding weight with the magistrate.

23. The intervention of the magistrate's court, I agree with Dr. Payne in saying, is an obstacle to the proper working of the Act, for conviction is practically impossible. They of course are all most particular in receiving that class of evidence which is brought forward under section 4, Act XIV. of 1868, and from their position are obliged to require the charge to be fully and legally substantiated, though it is quite certain that to produce legal evidence of intercourse for money is most difficult.

24. Putting aside the few prosecutions in which actual connexion can be proved to have taken place for money, at the most, presumptive evidence is all that can be obtained. A woman having no apparent mode of living, constantly visited by men of different castes at night, generally taking care to let her presence be known to the passers by in the street, and as a rule living with other prostitutes, is the kind of evidence I am able to bring forward.

25. It may be thought inadvisable to prosecute a woman for being an unregistered prostitute, before any other authority than a police magistrate. But what I maintain is that having to go through all the routine of serving summonses, applying for warrants, &c., in order to punish a registered prostitute, who infringes some rule under the Act, is a proceeding fraught with great objection, and certain to act most prejudicially to the proper working of the Act. This class of offenders at any rate might be brought before the Commissioner of Police.

26. In many cases when a woman absents herself from examination it would be easy to at once compel her to attend if the Police Commissioner had the power of instant arrest, and I think that he is the proper person to whom that power should be delegated, as is the case in Calcutta, and where the arrangement appears to work admirably. I append here two tables showing the work effected by Mr. Stuart Hogg:—

TABLE I.

Arrests of unregistered prostitutes under section IV. Act XIV. 1868.	Warned and discharged by the Commissioner, having registered after arrest.	Discharged by Commissioner for want of evidence.	By Magistrate. Imprisoned.	Fined.	Warned and discharged.	Acquitted.
1,122	1,064	38	4	5	8	3

TABLE II.

Arrests of registered women for various breaches of rules	Warned and discharged by Commissioner.	By Magistrate. Imprisoned.	Fined.	Warned and discharged.	Acquitted.
1,321	637	130	328	226	......

27. It appears then that out of 1,122 arrested and brought before Mr. Hogg, 1,064 registered themselves without the trouble of going before a police magistrate. Of the rest, 58 were tried before a magistrate and 20 found to be prostitutes, and punished for not having registered themselves.

28. I of course should deprecate the police sepoys being allowed to use their own discretion in determining who were prostitutes, as I know that very little reliance can be placed upon them, and there would be great danger of their inflicting insults and oppression on poor women, and of their attempting to force them on the register either because they could not obtain a bribe, or from their hope that the head of their department would be pleased at the zeal they had shown.

29. The reason why registration has been so well carried out in Calcutta, and a proper observance of the rules after registration enforced, is shown in paras. 26, 27 of my report. Now observe the numerous stages to be gone through in bringing to justice a registered prostitute who has infringed some rule of the Act. A summons is applied for and granted by a magistrate. A police sepoy, accompanied by some subordinate of mine to point out the woman, goes to serve the summons, and the door of her house is locked. They have to go backwards and forwards, perhaps for two or three days, waiting about until an opportunity occurs, then she is served. She may answer to the summons before the magistrate; generally however she removes in the interval and conceals herself, or escapes to some neighbouring town, remains there a month perhaps, or longer, and then returns taking up her residence in some different part of Bombay. If not detected in her new abode (which is exceedingly difficult to do), then all goes well with her. If she is discovered, then the same process of applying for a second summons, or a warrant has to be gone through, and the woman has to be identified after two, or perhaps four months have elapsed.

30. If the Commissioner of Police had the power of arresting a woman directly she committed a breach of the rules under the Act, then all this unchecked defiance of the law would be stopped, and a salutary example be set to others who think they can disobey it with impunity.

31. If the intervention of the magistrates' court was instituted to avoid oppression and interference with the civil rights of individuals, it will be found that the proceedings in these courts have been instrumental, for the reasons alleged before, in producing those very conditions which it was hoped should be avoided. The framers of the Act no doubt contemplated, that all prostitutes should have the same restrictions and penalties imposed upon them, whereas now many escape altogether, and consequently it presses unfairly on those that are registered. This has been made the source of very frequent complaints to me. The women very fairly say, Why should we be subjected to these rules, when there are many others as we are who are left unmolested?

32. It not unfrequently happens that a woman who has persistently neglected to attend the examination office is well known to be living in close proximity, and might be easily arrested, and warned or punished if I had the power to bring her up before the Commissioner of Police; but no, a summons must be applied for, and then being often apprized by some hanger-on about the police court what she is to expect, hastily collects her few cooking utensils and clothes, and removes so some convenient place of refuge. I have been informed that in many cases this information has been given by my own sepoys, and hence the absolute necessity of employing a European inspector in the department.

33. I have hitherto confined my remarks on the working of the Act to that class of women who without a shadow of a doubt fulfil some or all of the conditions of rule 2 framed by Government, "Common prostitutes are that class of women who carry on prostitution as a business, and are open to receive either in brothels, their own houses, or elsewhere, all who choose to pay for their embraces."

There are many women who, living a more retired life (especially since the Act came into operation in Bombay), are most certainly prostitutes, and in my opinion ought to be placed upon the register, inasmuch as they are open to receive the embraces of all, or many, who can pay a sufficiently high fee for the enjoyment of their favours. I have always held that because a woman is kept or supposed to be kept by one man, she cannot be exempted from registration on that ground, and I am happy to state that Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate, taking the same view, has invariably refused to listen to such a plea from the numerous pimps and buggy-drivers who have been brought forward in Court as the protectors of prostitutes against whom I was proceeding. Had not this gentleman taken this view it would have been impossible I think to have registered a single woman, as at the outset there were a class of men who for four or eight annas were always ready to come forward as the husband or protector of any prostitute. To such an extent was this attempted that on one occasion from 40 to 50 women came to the lock hospital accompanied each by a man of this description as the protector, but of course I refused their applications, and many who consented to be registered were found diseased. Dr. Payne appears to take the same decided view as I have done. Mr. Stuart Hogg in his report, paras. 15—23, considers the whole question very fairly, though he considers the legality rather than the advisability or not of bringing this class of women under the Act.

34. I cannot disguise the fact that to attempt to register women who really are under the protection of one man, are wives except in the name, would naturally be most repugnant to the feelings of the natives, and would excite enormous opposition; and you will, I trust, fully understand that I do not wish anything of the kind should be attempted here. Mr. Hogg appears to think that Dr. Payne's does, and hence I suppose his words in para. 21: "Pressure from me of the nature which Dr. Payne would approve of, would doubtless add many names to the register, but it would be assuredly followed by proceedings taken against the police, and my action would be condemned by Government as well as the public, besides being not warranted by the Act." Just so, but the Superintendent Contagious Diseases Act should use his own discrimination in each individual case.

35. With the exception of one case where a sepoy was imprisoned for a week for breaking a door in a prostitute's house no proceeding has been instituted against my department.

36. On the first introduction of the Act there was great consternation amongst a class of women who are called Naikeens, or hereditary prostitutes; they feared that as they belonged to the prostitute caste they would all have to come under the rules of the Act. It was pointed out to me, however, that many were women of undoubted virtue and respectability, who merely gained their living by singing and dancing at the parties of the native gentry, and that it would be harsh to cause them to register because they belonged to this caste. I determined therefore at a meeting of this caste that those who could show that they gained their living in the manner above stated, would be exempted, whilst those who combined prostitution with dancing and singing, would be compelled to register.

37. The prosecutions under the Act have been entirely conducted by myself, with the exception of six by the solicitor to Government, and about the same number by two of the medical inspectors, Drs. Rustomjee Nadurshaw and Burjorjee Framjee, who have both been most useful in assisting me. The total number against whom prosecutions have been instituted is 198, out of which must be deducted 64 on whom summonses could not be served for the reasons stated in paras. 32 and 35, who, although served, would not obey the service. The remaining 99 have been punished with fines or various terms of imprisonment. Most of the prosecutions of late have been ineffectual, as the women when served with summonses neglect to answer to them, and have ample time to hide or escape in the time that elapses from the service to the return of the summonses.

38. The following table will show the progress of registration:—

	Natives.		Eur. & Armns.
May	886	......	64
June	488	......	15
July	92	......	9
August	86	......	6
September	52	......	1
October	60	......	2
November	59	......	6
December	31	......	6
January	48	......	3
February	33	......	5
March	16	......	4
April	30	......	1
	1,881	+	122 = 2,003.

From this total of 2,003 must be deducted 12 removed from the register as no longer prostitutes; 10 died in hospital, leaving 1,972 as the number remaining on the register on 30th April 1871. From this number must be taken 332, deceased, left Bombay, given up prostitution, and gone to their native countries, lost sight of.

39. That a large number have relinquished prostitution and gone to their homes is without doubt. Many have applied to me for permission to do so, and this I have allowed when it was certain that they did intend doing so. I think it probable that some have changed their names, and are clandestinely carrying on their trade, especially those whose attendance at the examination offices was only repeated two or three times after the primary registration, and whose identity cannot be established by myself or subordinate.

40. It will be seen that the great mass were registered during the first two months. When they discovered we could not prove them prostitutes, only the few most notorious could be got to register.

41. You, before the Act was introduced, were a warm advocate for the exaction of registration fees, and as you are aware I have before urged the expediency of endeavouring to obtain the necessary power from the Government of India. I do not however think the plan proposed by the committee of which you were a member (that each registered prostitute should pay 4 annas monthly) a just or politic one. There are prostitutes living in the lower parts of the native town whose visitors are chiefly from amongst the cooly and native seafaring class, and I am informed only receive one, two, or three annas for their favours. Many other native women are well to do and some opulent. I know of one who has two large brothels for which I am told she has paid Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 18,000 respectively. There are numerous other instances of prostitutes who are well off, though not to such an extent, perhaps. The Europeans I understand could well afford to pay towards the expenses of an Act that so materially benefits them, and the levying of a 4 anna fee would in my opinion be grossly insufficient, whilst it would press heavily upon the first-mentioned class. I should propose then that if an alteration in the Act can be obtained by which the levying of fees can be made legal, that a scale of fees should be instituted in accordance with each woman's position, the amount to be settled hereafter by you and myself.

42. In Calcutta a system of private home examination has been allowed on the payment of Rs. 4 per month by any woman who desires it. It appears 227 have availed themselves of the privilege, and Rs. 3,927 received, of which sum Dr. Payne receives three-fourths, and makes his own arrangement for the necessary establishment. As I have had some applications from women to be examined in the same way, I think the plan might be allowed and tried, though I do not think that any great number would avail themselves of the permission. Still it would be undoubtedly a boon to some, and popular amongst the better class of prostitutes.

43. I do not think that the possible objection referred to in Mr. Hogg's report, para. 38, would apply here, as the medical officer in charge of the examination offices would be above suspicion. I do however agree with him (that if this work was undertaken in Bombay) the medical officers who performed the work should have a consolidated salary, and not a portion of the fees thus obtained. If as I believe some few only would avail themselves of the privilege, it would be better that the Superintendent should endeavour to attend to this.

44. *Segregation of Prostitutes.* The Police Commissioner has recently caused prostitutes who formerly inhabited some of the leading thoroughfares and scandalized the public by the shameless parade of their profession, to remove into streets where their presence cannot annoy their neighbours.

45. There being no reliable data upon which to determine the number of prostitutes in Bombay, and the percentage of diseased we were likely to have in the hospital as patients, and as it was absolutely necessary that some exact number should be known in preparing an estimate for the cost of establishment and dieting, &c., I considered how far an available income of Rs. 4,266 per mensem would go, and drew up a scale for the necessary accommodation and entertainment of 200 or 220 patients. The house rented as a lock hospital has been found very suitable for the purpose, standing as it does in a secluded part of Mazagon, surrounded by a very large compound; it neither overlooks nor is overlooked by any other house, and cannot be the slightest source of annoyance to the public.

In Madras, as the barrack department supplied the hospital furniture, the medical stores, medicines, and surgical instruments, and as I did not think the sum given for the Contagious Diseases grant was sufficient to meet those heavy charges at the outset, I asked Government to be pleased to sanction the supplies as an extra charge. They acceded to my request on condition that the Municipality paid half. But as time went on, I found that I could effect such a large saving in the current expenditure, that ample funds were available for the payment of those charges above-mentioned, and neither Government or the Municipality have been called upon to pay one rupee beyond the original grant. No expense has been incurred since the opening for clothing and bedding, and I anticipate our first stock will be found sufficient for years. I have been compelled to build some new latrines, for those originally found in the house were not suitable, and as Dr. Thom, Deputy Inspector General, remarked, were perfectly unfitted as latrines and a source of danger to the patients. I am much indebted to Mr. Macdonald, Superintendent Municipal Workshops, who designed and built them, and carried out all the necessary arrangements for converting the house into a hospital.

46. The following table shows the number of admissions into the lock hospital from 26th May 1870 to 30th April 1871:—

Diseases.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
Gonorrhœa	149	144	1	4	149
Gonorrhœa and soft Chancre	53	39	1	13	53
Gonorrhœa and hard Chancre	7	5	1	1	7
Hard Chancre	56	43	2	11	56
Soft Chancre	227	191	4	32	227
Ulceration of Os, Leucorrhœa and Gleet	124	96	1	27	124
Total	616	518	10	88	616

All diseases have been named and classified by myself, together with a record of the parts of the vaginal canal usually affected, and the treatment adopted. It is noticeable how the admissions for soft chancre preponderate over those for hunterian or hard. Where the discharge from the vagina has not been found purulent the disease has been classified as gleet, the term gonorrhœa being restricted to those cases where the symptoms were well marked. It is a point of much interest to note how much men (who as a rule neglect to go to a hospital until their disease has existed some time) are affected with secondary or constitutional symptoms, and how little women who are brought to the lock hospital in the early stage are. There were 343 admissions for venereal ulcers of the hard and soft kind, and only 11 of these patients suffered from constitutional symptoms.

Syphilitic Ulceration of the throat and fauces	1
Syphilitic Rheumatism	1
Nodes	1
Iritis	2
Psoriasis	2
Lichen	1
Rupia	2
Lepra	1
Total	11

Nearly all cases of syphilis were treated with iodide of potassium, mercury not being required except in a few cases of hard chancre and syphilitic Iritis.

On the opening of the hospital there were admitted some of the worst cases of syphilis I have seen. One in particular was a living mass of corruption. The patient stated she had been lying in a chawl for six weeks in that state. The greater portion of her genital organs were destroyed and she rapidly died in six days. During the last eight months the cases have been much milder in character.

47. I believe I have now drawn your attention to every thing that has been done in Bombay, but before concluding my report I would wish you to turn to appendix II. of Dr. Payne's, and read what has been done in Hongkong. The difficulties there were at first the same as met with in Calcutta and Bombay, but by certain alterations in the mode of carrying out the Act have been overcome. In two years a European regiment has 17 cases of syphilis only; H. M. ship Melville not one, and the Surgeon reports his belief that "syphilis has all but disappeared from the colony."

The entire expenses of working the Act on Hongkong have been defrayed by the prostitutes and brothel-keepers, leaving a balance of 50,000 dollars in hand.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. F. KNAPP, Assistant Surgeon,
Superintendent Contagious Diseases Act.

Bombay, 15th June 1871.

THE FRACAS AT THE BANGALORE RACE-COURSE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT,
Bangalore, July 28.

NORRIS VS. RAMSAY AND LAVELLE.

THE Court opened at a quarter past 9 A. M., when a large crowd of spectators was present, Mr. P. B. Gordon appeared for the prosecutor, the defendants had no legal help.

His Worship addressing the defendants said—This is a complaint of assault—the complaint is as follows. (His Worship here read the information of the complainant taken on Monday last.) What have you to say to the complaint?

Colonel Ramsay, the first defendant, said—I've simply to say that Mr. Abdoolah asked me to see some champagne, which he had provided, served out to his friends. I said I should be very glad, and went to the table on which the champagne was, and around which several persons were crowding—many of whom were not friends of Mr. Abdoolah. I had great difficulty in clearing the crowd, but I ultimately managed to get some 6 or 7 glasses filled, when I suddenly saw a very black hand thrust forward and seize a glass of champagne. I looked up and saw the complainant and said, "Put that down; put down that glass." He put it down and left the table. After helping Mr. Abdoolah's friends, I told the complainant as he was seated close by, "You may now go and help yourself." At this, he spoke and *looked* very impertinently. I advised him to leave the place as he had no business there, and as he was still impertinent, I seized him by the collar with the left hand and pushed him to the head of the stairs, when I gave him a punch on the head and said, "Now go." He made no resistance such as he describes. He's a much smaller man than I and I could have done just what I liked with him. That's exactly the truth of the case, but I never used the language described in the complaint. (Witness here qualified the above by saying that the "punch on the head" meant a punch on the face). Yes, I caught him on the teeth and hurt my knuckles (laughter). The complainant knew he was trespassing by being there as he had no stand ticket. It was distinctly published in both the local papers, in three issues, that there was no admission to the stand without tickets, except to trainers and jockeys. I saw the complainant on that day, for the first time in my life, and he appeared to be a black man dressed in European clothes. Seeing a person of that description coming close to me in the way complainant did, I lost my temper and collared him and turned him out at once. I could have handed him over to the police, but I turned him out myself.

Mr. Lavelle, the second defendant, said—After Colonel Ramsay's turning the prosecutor out of the stand into the paddock, I happened to be standing by and heard complainant say that he wanted to go back and speak to Colonel Ramsay. I said "Go away; you have no business here; don't kick up a row." As he would not go out of the paddock I seized him by the arms and pushed him rather violently till I got him towards the outside of the enclosure, when some person interfered and pushed me away. Colonel Ramsay instructed me to see that no person intruded into the stand enclosure who had not a ticket.

Colonel Ramsay—That was the day previous.

His Worship—What was Colonel Ramsay's office in connection with the races.

Mr. Lavelle—Secretary to the Race Committee.

Colonel Ramsay—As Secretary to the Race Committee I was responsible that the cups were not stolen. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gordon then said that the first defendant, Colonel Ramsay, had put forward his case very disingenuously and had made a candid disclosure of his share in the assault upon the complainant, and it was for His Worship to decide whether the complainant had not acted under the circumstances in a very gentlemanly and forbearing manner, which entitled him to the full consideration of the Court. As to complainant's not having a ticket, that was clearly an afterthought of Col. Ramsay's, because no objection was taken at the time to his or any other person's presence. The gravamen of the charge was fully proved by the admissions of both the defendants. With regard to the expression "black hand" used by Colonel Ramsay, Mr. Gordon said that at the time Colonel Ramsay noticed it, it was even possible it might have been the "black hand" of Mr. Abdoolah himself. (Laughter). But the second defendant Lavelle's case was very different. Even admitting that he had been appointed by Colonel Ramsay to guard the entrance of the stand, it was clearly his fault that complainant and so many others should have found their way into the stand.

Colonel Ramsay—But there were so many persons crowding around; one man couldn't keep out every one.

Mr. Gordon—Still that was his duty. Besides, the fact is, the races were over and the ropes were taken up.

Colonel Ramsay—The stand is not enclosed by ropes—it is a permanent railed enclosure.

Mr. Gordon—Be that as it may, the races were over, and the notification was only intended to have affect while the races lasted. But I have yet to learn that Lavelle—who was only on duty at the place—was privileged to strike any one he pleased under the orders of Colonel Ramsay.

Colonel Ramsay—I think Mr. Lavelle actually did the complainant a service by sending him away, as it might have gone worse with him if he stayed much longer.

Mr. Lavalle—Yes, there were a lot of jockeys and other gentlemen who witnessed the row between the complainant and Colonel Ramsay, and who intended to give Norris a severe flogging—from which I saved him.

Colonel Ramsay—If the complainant was a gentleman, as he calls himself, he would have gone away from the place after being told to put down the glass.

Mr. Gordon—He was waiting for his friends who were in the stand with him.

Mr. Gordon then submitted that this was a most unprovoked, unjustifiable assault, particularly on the part of Mr. Lavelle, who had struck the complainant in a most unmanly way, while he was engaged in extricating himself from Colonel Ramsay.

Mr. Lavelle here stated that when he met Mr. Norris on the paddock he had a stick in his hand, but he couldn't say if he had his hat on.

Colonel Ramsay—If the complainant had come back to the stand with that stick to assault me he would have left the stand in a nice mess. (This remark was not recorded.)

Mr. Gordon was resuming his address to the Court when

Captain Gompertz said, both the accused admit the assault; what necessity is there for further enquiry?

Mr. Gordon—They admit it with considerable qualification, which we contest; unless the Court will view it as an aggravated assault.

His Worship—An assault had undoubtedly been committed, but he could not regard it as an aggravated assault, especially as there was no malice on the part of the accused. And on the part of the complainant it must be said that provocation could not be asserted.

Mr. Gordon (again citing the facts) observed that Mr. Lavelle was a partisan of Colonel Ramsay's.

His Worship—That is if you mean he was acting under Colonel Ramsay's orders.

Mr. Gordon—But he neglected the duty entrusted to him, and admittedly did assault the complainant when he had no right to do so. In fact the occurrence had made a painful impression upon the bye-standers and eye-witnesses of the affair. So much so that one of the stewards, Captain Stewart interfered, and told Lavelle that he had no right to ill-use the young man.

Mr. Lavelle—He said that in ignorance of the facts of the case. When he was told the facts he altered his sympathy for Mr. Norris.

Mr. Gordon was proceeding to address the Court—and had got as far as "This was a most unmitigated and wanton assault," when

His Worship said he saw no necessity for going more deeply into the matter. This was a simple assault, which the two accused freely admitted—(His Worship here read a summary of the defendants' admission, from which Mr. Gordon pointed out that the words "punched his face" had been omitted in Colonel Ramsay's statement).

Colonel Ramsay—I said a punch on the face not "punched his face."

The omission was supplied in the record, when His Worship continued that no malice had been shown on the part of the accused, who were accordingly fined 5 rupees each.

Mr. Gordon requested that His Worship would note on the record that he was prepared to go on with the case, and that he had abundant evidence to prove an aggravated assault, particularly against the second defendant, but that the Court did not see the necessity for such evidence. Mr. Gordon said he requested this, as he certainly did not consent to the case being disposed of so easily. He was fully prepared to prove an assault of a very different nature from that confessed by the accused and found by the Court.

Mr. Gordon's protest being noted on the record, the fine was instantly paid by the defendants, while still in the dock. Very strong dissatisfaction was expressed both in and out of Court with the above decision; and the complainant's counsel adopted immediate steps for the filing of an appeal. However that may issue, a civil action for damages has been resolved on.

INDIAN ITEMS.

DESERTERS FROM 2-24TH REGIMENT.—The police are now looking out for two men named Fisher and Pass, who deserted from Secunderabad a few days ago, from the above regiment, taking their kits and Rs. 205 with them, being stolen money.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of Patna left Allahabad for Seetapore and Fyzabad on Monday night. After visiting these places, His Lordship intends proceeding to Nowgong, Bundlecund, and Saugor, returning to Allahabad by the middle of September.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—An East Indian lad, named John Thomas, residing in Bow Bazaar Lane, was last Saturday caught in the act of making off with three bottles of scent from Messrs. Mendes and Co.'s auction-rooms in Bentinck Street. On the discovery of the articles on his person, he entreated forgiveness, offering to pay the value of them, if a peon from the establishment would accompany him home. The police were, however, sent for.—*Englishman.*

A NATIVE SCHOOL OF MUSIC.—We understand that through the exertions of Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, an experimental "Musical Institution" is about to be opened at the Normal School from the month of August next. Instruction will be given in both vocal and instrumental music; and we believe the system of notation invented by Baboo Khetter Mohun Gosami will be adopted. Such an institution ought to give a great stimulus to musical science and art among the natives.—*Ibid.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the report by the directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ended 30th June, 1871:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the proprietors the usual half-yearly statement of the Bank's transactions at head office and branches.

Throughout the whole period under review, money has continued very abundant, and although the directors have done their utmost to promote business by conforming their rates of interest and discount to the requirements of the market, and by granting demand loans on Government securities on exceptionally favourable terms, the judicious and profitable employment of the Bank's resources has proved matter of much difficulty. The fact that, notwithstanding the almost unprecedented cheapness of money generally, there occurred during the half-year a serious crisis in the bazaar, caused by the failure of numerous piece-goods dealers, and leading to the stoppage of some of the oldest shroffee firms, imposed moreover upon the Bank increased caution and restrictions in certain classes of its business.

The net profits of the half-year amount to Rs. 9,74,545-0-4, from which, after making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, the directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), which, under the circumstances, they cannot but believe will prove satisfactory to the shareholders. The branches continue to work satisfactorily, and have contributed a large proportion of the total profit earned.

The continuous attention of the directors is directed to the item of reduction of the charges to the lowest point consistent with efficiency. They have pleasure in stating that the present percentage of working expenses to gross profits, although of necessity somewhat raised in the present period of abnormally low banking profits, still compares favourably with that of other banks, not only in India and the Colonies, but also in England.

ONLY ONE GENTLEMAN IN CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman.*)

CAN it be wondered at that the "Tizer," the organ of the publicans and sinners, condemns our morals in Calcutta, when the census returns inform us that there is only one "gentleman" in the city? But such is the fact. It is true he is returned amongst the non-productive class, such as "labourers and mechanics," but this little leaven of gentility is clearly not enough to produce much effect amongst the eight thousand odd Europeans at present residing in Calcutta. Access is of course impossible to the individual census returns, but what a chance of immortality, equal only to that of George the Fourth when proclaimed the first gentleman in Europe, has been lost to the distinguished individual who has writ himself down the only gentleman in Calcutta.

If this unknown "gentleman" has any proper pride, let him come forward at once, and let a statue be erected to him in the Dalhousie Institute.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE—SUGGESTIONS.

THE following letter appears in the *Pioneer*:—

One has frequently read of late in the columns of the *Pioneer* speculations from various writers on the subject of the proposed Camp of Exercise. Their remarks, however, have for the most part been directed to the hardship of campaigning with only 40 lbs. of kit, or have been melancholy anticipations of various expenses to subalterns (poor subaltern, invariably brought forward by every one who wants an example "to point his moral or adorn his tale"), rather than to the object to be gained by such a measure, to the arrangements to be carried out, and the lessons to be learnt. Such an idea as a Camp of Exercise is entirely a novel one in our service, and naturally excites much interest among those immediately concerned; but at present we soldiers are quite in the dark. What is it all about? what are we to do? &c., are questions constantly recurring. We have no manual to read laying down simple regulations for the general manœuvres for our camp life, or for the conduct of the belligerent parties in the sham engagements that must necessarily be incidental to the campaign. Perhaps, the "powers that be" will issue something of the kind; meanwhile, where are we to look for information in our difficulty?

Fortunately the Prussians have in their book "Regulations for the Great Manœuvres of the Prussian Army," much that must be applicable to any troops under similar circumstances, and we may learn a great deal from their example, even though we refuse to follow their lead slavishly. Probably the book I have referred to is not generally known in this country, and doubtless some of its maxims will interest those who, like myself, are inquirers. Under the head of "direction," I read that manœuvres proper are those in which the feature of the ground are considered, and which are conducted in accordance with a preconceived idea; and that in order that the full benefit may be derived from them, and that the different arms of the service may co-operate to a common end, it is necessary they should be conducted on ground suitable to the movements of troops, and, where there are obstacles, obstacles to be overcome.

The object of manœuvres, as defined above, is to test the aptitude of commanders, to give them experience in comprehending at a glance such incidents as may arise in war, to estimate them and act to the best advantage; to put the ability of officers and soldiers to the proof, to train them to take every advantage of ground, and to decide quickly and intelligently on the nature of their position. They are instructive, *so far as they place troops under circumstances in which they could find themselves in war*, and when they will be accustomed to overcome the difficulties they encounter.

There are two ways of conducting manœuvres:—

1st.—Against a skeleton enemy, led by an officer appointed for the purpose—the troops being under his sole command.

2nd.—Two bodies of troops, one against the other, each under a separate commander to whom a "general idea" is given.

The "general idea" defines exactly the position of both parties, while it in no way dictates what must be left to the free judgment of the two commanders; it only informs them of the situation of their corps, and gives them such instructions as they might themselves procure in actual war. The commanders notify in a general way the position and movements of the troops, but only make known the object to be attained, and means at their disposal, so far as it is necessary for a full understanding of the orders—the main object of manœuvres lying in the proper use of available forces to effect a given purpose; the instructive part of them is in the movements and marches made out of sight of the enemy; the preliminary measures, the value of which is determined by the relative position of the two parties at the moment of action. The general idea should leave the widest scope for this essential part of the manœuvres, and should determine the exact position of each corps, when exercise begins, and the point from which each shall commence its operations. Each side must procure information of the position of its adversary (of which it should previously be in ignorance) by employment of the same means as would be available in war. If the ground is of a varied nature, the duties of outpost sentries, supports, &c., demand a closer attention, and closer examination of the locality.

The general idea may place one side on the defensive; in such a case a proper choice of position is essential, taking advantage of the locality and the placing of the reserve. The offensive force is obliged to attack; its task is to search out the weak points of the position, to dispose its troops and place the reserve advantageously—or the general idea may induce both sides to fight, and they will meet with the intention of attacking one another. The commanders take a rapid glance of the situation and make their dispositions accordingly. No means must be employed to attain any desired object which would be impossible or disadvantageous to make use of in actual war.

For instance, a column of attack in a manœuvre must not insist on what could only be brought about by a superiority of fire. Every movement should be executed leisurely and with pauses, so that each leader may have time to look about him. A turning movement cannot be considered in *itself* an absolute advantage to the side executing it, or a disadvantage to the other side. All depends on the situation of the two parties at the end of the movement. The commander whose flank is turned may have his forces well together or his reserve in hand, while those of his adversary are divided or dispersed over too great an extent of ground; the latter would in such a case be placed at a serious disadvantage. In all such exercises, the greatest benefit will be obtained when they are regularly performed; and during their conduct, opportunities for independent action and for taking an intelligent advantage of an enemy's mistakes are sure to arise. The interest in the manœuvres will by the stimulus thus given be sustained and increased, even in the lower ranks.

In the manœuvring a division or corps against an enemy, represented by small detachments of troops—skeleton enemy, in fact—it must be borne in mind that the latter never manœuvres independently; he should only be the motive for the manœuvring troops. Accordingly the position and movement of the skeleton enemy are all carefully arranged beforehand by the chief in command. Commanding officers and troops are made acquainted with the general idea only, and the rendezvous; all the rest is ordered as the manœuvre proceeds. The object is to practise the commanders in moving large bodies of troops with order, and accomplishing a given task according to the different arms of the enemy opposed to them, and the features of the ground.

The Commander-in-Chief, in conducting field manœuvres, conceives the "general idea" defining the supposed hostile attitude of the opposed forces. He also communicates certain "special ideas," which define the particular circumstances of each side, and the object to be gained. Ground is always taken, as it is in fact and supposititious troops are not to be taken into account within the field of battle. When bodies of troops are from some necessity represented by flags, they should appear from beyond the limits of the field of battle, and have their approach signalled to the adversary as early as he would learn by his patrols of the advent of real troops.

Special ideas are only given out for one day, as the new situation can only be defined by the general in command according to the position occupied at the end of that day. The commanders of the respective forces decide on their own line of action, based on the general and special ideas given, and the general-in-chief can only modify their dispositions when opposed to his special idea. At the end of the performance the Commander-in-Chief pronounces his opinion. To help him he has the assistance of umpires. Commanding officers assemble to hear the general's critique, which they afterwards communicate to their subordinates. The troops always consider themselves as on actual service, and are invariably protected by outposts. Wagon trains are drawn up at convenient places according to the probable issue of the operations. If in course of the manœuvre the troops have to pass these trains, they are considered as natural obstacles, and not liable to capture. I fear I have already exceeded the limits of your paper, and have as yet touched only on general conditions; but perhaps you will permit me at some future time to send to you some further account of detailed arrangements.

THE CALCUTTA CENSUS.

(*Englishman.*)

ACCORDING to the last census returns, the total number of British born subjects resident within the town and port of Calcutta, inclusive of the garrison is 8,320; the proportion of males to that of females being as 198·85 to 100. Excluding the garrison population, the number of this class is 6,703, consisting of 4,269 males and 2,434 females. Of the total population, 2,693 are returned as born in England, 579 in Scotland, 862 in Ireland, 79 in Wales, 24 in the British Isles, 119 in the Colonies, 3,851 in the East Indies, 40 in foreign countries, 35 at sea, and 38 not stated. Although the number of males in the entire population is as nearly as possible double that of the females, in the Indian born population there are only 92 males for every 100 females, indicating probably a large excess of females among the Eurasian population. The preponderance of Irish over Scotch arises entirely from the larger proportion of the former race among the troops in garrison. The returns, it should be remembered, do not include the suburbs, and consequently give a totally inadequate idea of the number of British born subjects fairly entitled to be included among the inhabitants of the capital.

So far from there being any reluctance to make the return, Mr. Chick, who conducted the census, states that such was the eagerness to be included in it that upwards of four hundred non-British persons had to be rejected. It appears from the returns that there are no less than 2,113 unmarried British-born men in Calcutta, a fact, as Mr. Chick observes, of some interest in a local point of view.

The Calcutta census of 1866 gave a total European population in Calcutta of 11,224, but included all foreigners, and a larger marine population, and was taken at a time of the year when the town is unusually full.

MR. THOMAS JONES.

"So far as the *Indian Public Opinion* remembers, Mr. Thomas Jones' remuneration for serving on the Committee for revising the rates for printing at the Alipore Jail Press was in a round sum of Rs. 5,000." If we are not mistaken it was in a round sum of Rs. 10,000. "We trust," continues the *Indian Public Opinion*, "that the portion of the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee relating to Messrs. Jones and Wyman has not been left on record." We on the other hand sincerely trust it has.—*Pioneer.*

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

THE *Englishman* publishes a letter on the subject of the shameful waste of public money in Government printing at the Alipore Jail. It is in the from of a letter from the manager of a private press in Calcutta. The writer states that he has been in the printing business seven years at home and eleven in this country: he can hardly therefore be denied the title of a practical printer. He contrasts the rates (for several different kinds of work) of the Alipore Jail Press with those which he himself, as manager of a press, would in his own case consider abundantly remunerative. Since these rates are given in great detail, we must presume they are correct. If so, the unavoidable conclusions are little less than astounding. The general result may be thus stated, that for small numbers of copies the Jail Press is much the cheaper—so much cheaper indeed that for small numbers the Jail must work at a loss. An intending customer of any experience would think this suspicious, and would be prone to imagine that these unremunerative rates must be put forward as a decoy-duck. The inexperienced, however, would be likely to give his custom at once to a concern which appeared to offer such distinct economy. Government is in the present instance this very innocent and unsuspicious customer. We need not say that the orders of Government are usually on a large scale. Ten thousand, a hundred thousand, even in some classes of work a million, copies may be ordered. Now the ingenuity, if not the ingenuousness, of the Alipore Jail system is shown in the fact, that while for numbers under 400 copies it is much cheaper than private presses, above that number its rates increase in a most alarming ratio, so that in some instances it charges Rs. 1,200 for work which a private press would be glad to do for Rs. 60—that is to say, it is two thousand per cent dearer than the open trade! We recommend the extract to the notice of our readers generally, and to that of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces in particular.—*Pioneer.*

A TRADITION COMMON TO SAXONY AND DEHRA ISMAIL KHAN.

ONE of the honorary secretaries of the Asiatic Society has pointed out a most curious agreement between the popular traditions of Dehra Ismail Khan and of Saxony. In the former district, it is said that the Babars entered (many years ago) into an agricultural partnership with the devil, and gave him his choice of the roots or stalks of their harvest. The devil chose the stalks, so the Babars sowed nothing but onions, carrots, and turnips. The devil, very naturally annoyed, insisted next harvest on getting the roots, so the Babars grew only wheat and sugar. In Saxony, it is related, that the peasants made the same compact with Rübezahl, the spirit of the Sudetic Range; in fact he got his name from this transaction, for Rübezahl means "turnip counter." He chose the roots, came to count them, and found that the peasants had sown only rye!

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS —THE PRESENT APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

THE following letter on the above subject appears in the *Pioneer*:—About the year 1860, when the Government of India first threw open the appointments in the Engineer branch of the Department of Public Works to competition in England, one of the conditions of fitness for examination, and, if I mistake not, a *sine quâ non*, was that every candidate should have served on the works or in the workshops of an articled engineer for a period of three years before being permitted to compete. When this plan failed to supply adequately the yearly-increasing demand for engineers, it was decided to institute a College at Cooper's Hill, where young men should be trained especially for employment in the Department of Public Works in India. In the three years' course of study which will have to be completed before the final examination, I notice that one year is to be devoted to actual employment on works. Now it has often puzzled me why Government, recognizing in a most marked way the necessity of young engineers possessing at least some practical, in addition to their theoretical, knowledge, when obtaining them from England, have year after year drafted men from the Thomason College, Roorkee, to appointments where, in most cases, they have independent charge under the Executive Engineer, before they have acquired even the rudiments of a practical education. It cannot be that the authorities have discovered the Indian youth to be more precocious than their English contemporaries; or that, by some mysterious dispensation of a kind Providence, they have one and all been endowed with a special fund of engineering knowledge, which causes them to know intuitively what it takes the benighted youths of other countries years of experience to acquire. But, to say the least, I don't think it is fair either to the men themselves, to the department, or to the Government, in a profession than which none require more practice to make a thoroughly competent man, to send out young fellows of about 20 years of age to positions where, though they may be paragons of learning and erudition, they will make mistakes, in some cases increased for his own advantage by a designing overseer or fraudulent contractor, and one of which errors in judgment may cost the engineer degradation from his step or a year's promotion, the Government a few thousand rupees, and cause the enemy to blaspheme. I don't say that these always occur, but they are possible, have occurred, and will happen again, unless means are taken to obviate them in some way. When they do come to pass, the officer returns to his work, after all is over, disgusted at having lost the confidence of those above him, and at having him punished, when both might easily have been prevented; and I venture to think that there are few who have entered the department from Roorkee who would not acknowledge that a year's practice under close supervision, previous to being placed in independent charge, would have saved them from making many a mistake.

Now that I have detailed the disease, you will ask what is the remedy. Well, I would suggest that, after a student has passed his final examination at Roorkee, he be sent under an Executive Engineer in charge of a large and important division as a personal assistant for the period of about a year. He should be placed in charge of no specific work, but assist the Executive in his office, and at preparing designs and estimates, accompany him on his inspections, see all orders given to subordinates, be deputed to check measurements; and after having visited a work, on which a report has been called for, in company with the Executive, he ought to prepare the report, which should be examined and criticized by his superior previous to being submitted. In this way he would become acquainted with the office routine and accounts of the department, have the greater knowledge and experience of the Executive to assist him in framing estimates and reports and making designs, and acquire a large fund of practical experience by visiting works; and through his intercourse with the Executive he would also become acquainted with the resources of the district which might eventually be under his charge, and he would be able to collect a staff of contractors from those who frequent the office, and have the mature experience of the Executive to guide him in is choice and to explain to him how they should be dealt with. This, no doubt, looks very well upon paper, but could not be expected to work so smoothly in practice. Nevertheless, I feel confident that, however far the actual working may fall short of the theory, there are few who would not, at the end of the year, be better fitted for an independent charge than when they left College, and who would not at the end of a few years see the many errors they had been saved.

Now for the financial part of the subject. Our paternal but withal economic Government might object to the above on the grounds that there would be a dead loss of a year's pay and travelling allowance in the case of each individual. Looking at the matter by itself, certainly there would; but when it is taken into consideration that the Executive Engineer, who is probably over-worked and has more on his hands than he can do properly, would be able to submit his estimates, reports, &c., more promptly, and get clear of his perhaps long list of outstanding references, thus gaining time to look after his works, which would be benefited; and secondly, that the percentage of failures caused by inexperience often costing thousands of rupees would be reduced to a minimum—I think the balance is a long way to the credit of the system I propose.

In conclusion, I have only to say that this is my crude idea of what the "apprentice system" should be (the young men being then *bonâ fide* apprentices, whereas at present it is a misnomer); and I shall feel rejoiced if this poor attempt of mine to put forward a proposition for improving the efficiency of the much abused department to which I belong, is, through your advocacy, either in this or a modified form favoured with any degree of success.

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THE SIMLA CAUSE CELEBRE.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

(Before J.W. MACNABB, Esq., Commissioner of Umballa.)

THE following is the decision of the Judge on the case :—

Action for Rs. 20,000 damages for illegal arrest and false imprisonment. The following is the detailed judgment delivered by the Commissioner in this case :—

The history of this case as proved in evidence is as follows. In the beginning of February 1871, the plaintiff wished to make some alterations to his premises, Willow Bank, formerly belonging to Anderson and Co. The Mall at this point, which is in the centre of Simla, was very narrow, with a high bank on one side and the verandah of the shop on the other. The floor of this verandah was lower than the road. There was no opening from the shop on to the Mall. Plaintiff wished to lower the road so as to be on a level with the bottom of the windows, and then to make three entrance doors into his shop in place of some of those windows. At an informal meeting about the 7th February, the defendant, the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, as Chairman of the Municipal Committee, requested Colonel Roberts and Mr. Walker, the Commissioners on duty, to see the spot and report. They met at the spot the same morning, and came to terms with plaintiff, and also gave him leave to commence work by lowering the Mall at once. They were under the impression they had the power to give this permission, subject, however, to approval or reversal by the Committee. Major Parsons did not know of this permission, but he saw the railing put up, and a little work commenced either on the evening of the 9th or the morning of the 10th. On that date a meeting of the Municipal Committee was held, and resolution No. 6 passed at the dictation of Colonel Roberts, embodying, to the best of Colonel Roberts's belief, the terms originally settled with Mr. O'Connor. To these a proposal was added that a term, the 1st March, should be fixed for the completion of the work, and that a formal agreement on stamped paper with a penalty of Rs. 200 should be signed by the plaintiff. These proposals were unanimously adopted, and, I may here add, were never objected to by the plaintiff. In fact, they were too reasonable to be objected to by any one. A perusal of that resolution will show that it was to all intents and purposes a prohibition from making the alterations unless it was accepted and the agreement signed. It was viewed in this light by Colonel Roberts, who ordered the clerk to send a copy of it to Mr. O'Connor at once that his work might not be delayed. I find it as a fact on the evidence that that copy was delivered to plaintiff's munshi Kutab-ud-din, during the afternoon of the 10th. Mr Rogers the clerk's evidence, supported by the register and dak book, leaves no doubt of this, Kutab-ud-din's evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. The plaintiff, supported by Mr. Hill, states that he did not receive this resolution till late in the afternoon of the 11th. I am hardly prepared to write this point of time down as a fact. It is not likely that Kutab-ud-din would keep a letter from the Municipal Commissioners twenty-four hours without giving it to his master. There was nothing to fix the particular day in Mr. Hill's recollection, and then we have only the plaintiff's bare recollection to support the point, and it is odd that with important work in hand he made no enquiries as to the cause of the non-receipt of the resolution of the Committee. However this might be, on two points there is no doubt, viz., that Mr. O'Connor did not stop work on receipt of the resolution, and that the defendant had every reason to believe that the paper had been received by the plaintiff on the 10th. In the meantime the work had been hurried on during the 10th and 11th, and on the evening of the 11th defendant saw the work going on, and a little further on met the plaintiff and asked him if he had accepted the agreement. Plaintiff said he had not, as it did not secure his rights. Defendant then ordered him to stop work at once. Plaintiff refused, saying that having once got the leave of the Commissioners on duty to commence, he would not stop. Defendant said if he refused to obey he would be imprisoned, and plaintiff then stopped the work. Defendant arranged a meeting for next morning on the spot, at which plaintiff, defendant, Colonel Roberts, and Dr. Thorpe, were present. It then appeared that plaintiff thought that the Committee claimed a right of way over his verandah. This was disclaimed. He also asserted his rights regarding two triangular bits at each end of the verandah, and which he had made over to the Mall by throwing back his railing, receiving in lieu a bit of the Mall at the end of the railing towards Combermere Bridge. He wished to reserve a right to re-occupy these triangular bits whenever he chose. This was flatly refused. He further made a more important claim, viz., to a strip of ground running all along the front of the verandah to a width of 1½ or 2 feet, which he considered the outer wall of his godown under the verandah, but which was equally the retaining wall of the Mall. This claim was also flatly refused, and after much talk, in which defendant made use of language implying, in fact stating, that plaintiff was trying to overreach the Committee, plaintiff replied that he would not be insulted, and that he was as good as the Deputy Commissioner, and so on. At last, under a threat that the whole matter would be quashed and things put *in statu quo*, plaintiff agreed to the terms of the Sub-Committee, and Major Parsons on his way home to breakfast recorded what had been done (see resolution of the 13th), and caused a draft agreement to be sent to plaintiff in accordance therewith. This was received by plaintiff about noon on the 13th. It had a clause distinctly stating that the Committee had no right to the space occupied by the verandah. This was perhaps necessary, owing to the ambiguous phrase in the original resolution, "the present space between the verandah and the house to be opened to the public." This sentence required explanation, as it might not be understood that the verandah was in front of the shop, and one of the triangular bits was in front of the dwelling-house. It had a clause barring plaintiff's future claim on the triangular bits, and it also specified that he had no right beyond the limits of the verandah. It was in fact exactly what had been settled by the Sub-Committee in the morning, but defendant was somewhat doubtful of his actually signing it, owing to his behaviour at the meeting in the morning. Nothing was done by either party till the afternoon of the 14th, when defendant, hearing that plaintiff was in the kutcherry, sent for him, and asked him if he had signed the agreement. He replied that he had not, and another draft which had been drawn up by plaintiff was shown defendant. He at once said that it reopened the claims to the exact points—the reserved rights in the strip in front of the verandah, which were opposed to the resolution of the 10th, and which had been definitely settled by the Sub-Committee of the 13th. According to plaintiff's own statement, defendant asked him repeatedly to sign the agreement, and distinctly gave him two days to think over it, but defendant refused this, saying he would have the matter re-considered by the Municipal Committee, and that defendant had no power to interfere in any way. Defendant said the matter had been already disposed of by the Municipal Committee, of which he was Chairman, and that he had power to act as magistrate. An altercation went on, in which defendant undoubtedly lost his temper, and in which plaintiff was undoubtedly rude in his conduct towards the magistrate on the bench. It ended in plaintiff being fined Rs. 40 under a Municipal Bye-law for digging up the Mall on the 10th and 11th, after he had received the resolution of the 10th. I would here remark that plaintiff undoubtedly did go on after receiving that resolution. Besides fining plaintiff, defendant also wrote in his order that plaintiff was to restore the Mall to its original state within two days, or be proceeded against under section 291 of the Indian Penal Code. I find as a fact that this order was then and there recorded and read out to the plaintiff. This is proved by Major Parson's statement on oath, by the record written at the time, and by Mr. Beltram, the conservancy officer, who entered the fact an hour or two after in his note-book. The plaintiff's statements on this subject are to me somewhat suspicious, but I think it must be taken that he probably did not thoroughly understand the order. He at once applied for a copy, and an order was passed for the same. That same evening plaintiff spoke to Colonel Roberts on the Mall, told him that he had been fined, and "threatened with further proceedings if he did not remove the barricade." He also gave Colonel Roberts an agreement which he had drawn up himself (marked D), who sent it to the defendant, and also met Mr. Walker on the morning of the 15th on the spot, when some pencil alterations were made in the agreement D. About 3 P.M. on the 15th plaintiff called at the kutcherry for his copy of the order. It was not ready, but he was shown the original order by the copying clerk, and went up to Mr. Peterson and Mr. Walker at the bank, and told them he had seen the order. They seem to have advised him to take no notice of it, and to wait for the next committee. At about noon on the 16th the defendant with Mr. Beltram went down to the spot to see if the order had been carried out, and found that it had not. Defendant had previously been informed that plaintiff was about that date leaving for Calcutta, and, according to defendant, before issuing the warrant, but according to Mr. Beltram (whose recollection, where not assisted by his notes—he seems to note everything—is not good) after the time the warrant was issued, the defendant was informed that plaintiff was going to start that very day, and that he had better look sharp. The warrant was then, after recording Mr. Beltram's evidence as to the state of the Mall, issued, and plaintiff was arrested by Mr. Beltram, the ordinary bailiff being absent from Simla, and defendant being the only Justice of the Peace in Simla at the time. After his arrest, plaintiff was allowed to go up to the bank to consult his friends, and took down with him to kutcherry Mr. Ludlam, a pleader, in what capacity is not very clear. Defendant refused to hear Mr. Ludlam, and, having explained the charge against him, to plaintiff, took down his defence, and sentenced him under section 291 of the Indian Penal Code, to twenty days' simple imprisonment. This was on the afternoon of the 16th, two or three hours before the expiry of the forty-eight hours since the issue of the order of the 14th. An attempt has been made to prove that plaintiff was subjected to all kinds of suffering. I am perfectly acquainted with the cells, which, with large bath-rooms attached, fires, and glazed windows, were built on purpose for Europeans. It has come out in evidence that from the time of his arrest till he was released under the order of the Chief Court, plaintiff was treated with every indulgence, many things being in direct contravention of jail rules. On the 18th February a resolution of the Municipal Committee was passed, accepting Mr. O'Connor's draft agreement with alterations which properly protected the right of the public in the triangular bits of land and the strip in front of the verandah, the very points on which the defendant had insisted from the first. On the 20th plaintiff signed the agreement, and the rights of the public were secured.

The cause of action is the order of the 16th sentencing plaintiff to imprisonment. The order of the 14th is merely used by either party as leading up to the order of the 16th and as part of the history of the case. With reference to the first issue, the plaintiff's counsel holds that the defendant had *prima facie* jurisdiction up to the point of passing sentence on, instead of committing to the Chief Court, the plaintiff, as an European British subject, but he argues that the irregularities of procedure, the issue of a warrant instead of a summons, the doing so before the expiry of the forty-eight hours, the taking no evidence, were omissions of antecedents necessary to give the magistrate jurisdiction to pass the sentence, and that he was therefore out of jurisdiction. The counsel for the defendant on the other hand holds that the magistrate having jurisdiction to take up the enquiry, he was not ousted from jurisdiction (short of passing sentence against an European British subject) by any subsequent irregularities of procedure. He also disputes the fact of grave irregularities. I agree with the counsel for the defendant that jurisdiction having attached, subsequent irregularities of intermediate procedure do not vitiate jurisdiction. Under section 63 Criminal Procedure Code, defendant had clearly jurisdiction to take up the matter of the nuisance and to enjoin plaintiff not to continue the nuisance. With all respect to the Chief Court, I venture to state my opinion that the next point, the issuing an *injunction* without a written order, was not, according to the letter of the law, illegal. That it is much to be regretted that in this case a written order was not served on the defendant I freely admit, but I cannot see that (however desirable in the majority of cases such a written order may be) the sections 62 and 63 are so connected as to be necessarily read together. The one section (62) empowers a magistrate to deal with certain acts defined therein. The other section (63) empowers a magistrate to deal with "public nuisances" generally. The fact that section 62 of the Criminal Procedure Code corresponds with section 188, chap. 10 of the Indian Penal Code, and that section 63 of the Criminal Procedure Code corresponds with section 291, chap. 12 of the Indian Penal Code, points to a material difference between the two. Had it been intended that the sections should be read in connection with each other, the words "*such* public nuisance" would have been used in section 63. I would further point out that, as urged by the counsel for the defendant, there are cases in which the issuing of a written order would greatly interfere with the interests of the public. I hold that the non-service of a written order did not render the order of the 14th to plaintiff to restore the Mall in two days an illegal one. Under section 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code the defendant had clearly jurisdiction to institute the enquiry on the 16th. The heading of the proceedings with the words "The Municipality vs. O'Connor" is really immaterial. It is clear that, setting aside the fact that the Deputy Commissioner is empowered by bye-law 95 of the Simla Municipality to act for it in the matter of nuisances, he was clearly acting within his jurisdiction as magistrate in giving the injunction, and in holding an enquiry regarding its not having been obeyed. The next point is the issue of a warrant instead of a summons under section 257. I hold that there is sufficient evidence to show that the defendant was justified in thinking it not impossible that plaintiff might leave Simla on that day, as it was well known he was about to go to Calcutta on or about the 15th. As to the meaning of the word "abscond" used in the section, if the plaintiff's absence would have the effect of delaying the immediate removal of the nuisance, and if his movement was supposed to be partly with that intention, it was practically an absconding. Even admitting, however, for the sake of argument that a summons might have been properly issued, it has been ruled in 1 W. R. 16, that such a mistake is not, under section 426 of the Criminal Procedure Code, ground for interference or revision or appeal. It cannot therefore oust jurisdiction. It is next contended for the plaintiff that he was out of jurisdiction in taking action before the forty-eight hours had expired after the passing of the order of the 14th. On this point I hold that this error, if it was an error, was one which did not in any way effect jurisdiction, as that word is used in Act XVIII. of 1850. The magistrate held that his injunction had been disobeyed, and that he had jurisdiction to enquire into the matter. The defence set up was that there were about two or three hours of the forty-eight to run. The magistrate decided that this did not affect the matter. His judgment may have been wrong, but this did not affect his jurisdiction. Up to this point of the proceedings I have held that defendant was entirely within his jurisdiction. That any errors that may have occurred were such as, though the might render his orders liable to be upset in appeal or revision, in no ways affected his jurisdiction. Section 426 of the Criminal Procedure Code clearly shows that serious errors prejudicial to the accused, and rendering the order liable to be reversed on appeal or revision, may be committed by a Court, and that Court still remain one of "competent jurisdiction."

I now come to the point of defendant's jurisdiction to sentence the plaintiff as a European British subject under section 291 of the Indian Penal Code. The defendant holds that he had jurisdiction under Act XXII. of 1870. I am not prepared to pass an opinion on the subject, but as the counsel for defendant is prepared to admit that in his opinion he had not jurisdiction, in which opinion I am inclined to agree, I pass on to the second issue, which is, did defendant *bona fide* believe that he had jurisdiction? The counsel for the plaintiff admits that there is that amount of ambiguity in the Act that it is quite possible for a magistrate to make a mistake as to his jurisdiction, but he holds that he never considered the question as to whether he had jurisdiction at all; that he acted recklessly and carelessly, and is therefore not protected by *bonâ fides*. I cannot agree in this view. I hold that the matter is by no means free from ambiguity; that we had defendant's statement on oath that he *had* considered the matter; and that, from the line of proceedings he took, he had considered the matter and made up his mind as to how he would act. I have therefore no hesitation in finding the second issue in defendant's favour.

Having found that in all his proceedings, except one, defendant acted within his jurisdiction, and that in that one, if he acted without jurisdiction, he *bona fide* believed himself to be within jurisdiction, his whole action must be treated as within jurisdiction; and the question now arises, which is put in the fourth issue, viz., plaintiff having been found within his jurisdiction, is he liable for acting with express malice, or without reasonable and probable cause? The Act both in its intention and also in its words, is, in my opinion, plain. It lays down that a magistrate is protected for *all* judicial acts whether within or without his jurisdiction. It then adds a proviso, provided he in good faith believes himself to have jurisdiction. It appears then to me indisputable that when a magistrate has the legal authority to do an act, or give an order, or when, in Chief Justice Peel's own words in Lang vs. Gubbins, he has "excusable or reasonable grounds" for "believing" himself to have that authority, he is protected. He may from malice or gross carelessness convict and sentence a man for theft on evidence which does not refer to the matter under trial, but if he has jurisdiction to hold the trial and pass sentence, he is protected from a civil suit. It is argued that the words "in good faith" refer to a magistrate's action whether within or without his jurisdiction, and that even in his jurisdiction, if he acts in bad faith, *i. e.*, maliciously or without reasonable and probable cause, he is not protected. This is an utter perversion of the plain meaning of the words. The words "in good faith" refer solely to the belief in the existence of jurisdiction, and not to the manner of exercising that jurisdiction. This view is strongly supported by the Chief Court's judgment in the case of the Bank of Upper India vs. O'Brien, dated 28th July 1870.

The first, second, and fourth issues having been found in defendant's favour, I hold that plaintiff's suit does not lie. It may, however, be expedient, although it is in my opinion superfluous, to come to a decision on the third issue, viz., did defendant act maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause? On this point defendant's counsel—and I think, with justice—argues that to void the protection of the Act you must prove both malice and a want of reasonable and probable cause for the action complained of. The plaintiff's counsel asserts that the whole business arose from defendant taking it into his head that he would have a written agreement from plaintiff, and that, being thwarted in this, he was determined to be revenged. Defendant's counsel admits that on two occasions, at the Sub-Committee of the 13th and on the 14th in Court, the defendant did lose his temper, but he denies that there was any malice, legal or otherwise, and maintains that there was reasonable and probable cause for every act of defendant throughout. As to express malice, I do not think any one who was present during the trial could hold that there was real express malice. There was loss of temper in argument on the two above-mentioned occasions, but the action of the defendant throughout was in no way malicious. There is no evidence of loss of temper at the time of the order complained against, viz., that of the 16th, was passed, and the treatment of plaintiff while in jail was markedly lenient and considerate : I must reject the allegation of express malice. Neither do I find any conscious violation of the law to the plaintiff's prejudice. The arrest on the warrant was not, as above stated, illegal, the defendant having a belief that plaintiff meant to leave Simla. The procedure on the 14th is that usual in dealing with breaches of the municipal bye-laws. With regard to the procedure on the 16th, I nowhere find any procedure laid down for cases in which the magistrate initiates a case, and is so perfectly cognisant of the facts by his own personal knowledge as to be independent of witnesses. I am far from saying that in a case like the present it would not have been expedient to have sent for more witnesses, and done other things to give more formality to the trial, but I am yet of opinion there was no conscious illegality in the plaintiff's acts. He stated the subject of the complaint to the accused; took his reply, which was, that he had not understood an order which the magistrate knew had been issued to the accused; and he proceeded to pass sentence, stating in detail facts which were within the knowledge of his own senses. Under these circumstances, I do not think it can be held that the defendant acted with legal malice.

Next as to reasonable and probable cause for his acts and orders. The defendant had every reason to suppose that resolution No. 6 of the 10th had been delivered to plaintiff early on that day, that resolution being tantamount to a direct order to stop work and replace what had been done unless its terms were agreed to. Defendant had the best possible reason to think that plaintiff had not the slightest intention to accept those terms, and yet that on the 10th and 11th he had gone on increasing the nuisance. That the work had been "pressed on" was, I hold, most reasonable and probable cause for action on the part of the magistrate. I have already shown that there was reasonable and probable cause for the arrest of the 16th, and we now come to the order of imprisonment of the 16th, on which this present claim rests. With regard to this the magistrate knew, as far as the evidence of his own senses went, that he had given an order for the removal of the nuisance, in two days; he knew that it was of such magnitude that it would take nearly two days to remove, and yet he found on personally inspecting the place some four hours before the expiry of the two days that no attempt had been made to commence the removal, and he had every right to suppose that the plaintiff had not the slightest intention of obeying the order. When therefore, having as he himself expresses it, on the afternoon of the 14th, given an order for removal in two days, and having on the afternoon of the 16th found that nothing was done, he had, I hold, reasonable and probable ground for taking action. That his order might have been upset in appeal or review because the forty-eight hours had not elapsed, does not affect this case. Neither does the fact that it might have been most expedient under the circumstances of the cases to have accepted Mr. O'Connor's offer to remove the nuisance, if two days further were allowed, affect the case. I therefore find that defendant acted without any appreciable amount of malice, legal or express, and that he had reasonable and probable cause for his acts. I have not the slightest hesitation in stating on the evidence that Major Parsons would have been gravely wanting in his duty if he had not insisted on a legal agreement, which should strictly define plaintiff's rights, and prevent a contemplated encroachment of from one and a half to two feet in width in the very narrowest part of the Mall in the most centrical spot in Simla. I have, moreover, not a shadow of a doubt that plaintiff was firmly determined to secure that extra strip of one and a half feet in front of his shop (probably thinking he had a right to it, which, however, was simply matter for a civil suit). I am also convinced that nothing but the pressure put upon him by the defendant got him to sign the agreement on the 20th, which secured that strip of ground to the Simla public, whose interests it was Major Parsons' duty to protect. That this object might have been secured by a milder order than that of the 16th is probable, but I am not sure it was probable, certainly not without protracted delay in clearing the public thoroughfare.

To sum up then, I find as to the facts and justice of the case, that the defendant has acted throughout *bona fide*, solely in the interests of the public, and not from any personal or interested motives. Any irregularity of procedure or occasional loss of temper are purely matters for the consideration of his official superiors. As to the law of the case and the protection afforded to judicial and magisterial officers under Act XVIII. of 1850, I find on the issues as follows :—First, that the defendant did not act beyond his jurisdiction in his proceedings up to the point of passing sentence on an European British subject under Act XXII. of 1870. With regard to his jurisdiction under that Act, I am not called on to pass an opinion, as I think that there can be no doubt, and it is indeed admitted for the plaintiff that it is so far doubtful (having reference to the actual wording of the Act) how far it includes cases under chapter 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that a magistrate might find protection under the pleas raised. On the second issue, viz., that he *bona fide* or in good faith believed himself to have jurisdiction, I have no hesitation in finding that defendant did in this case in good faith believe himself to have jurisdiction under Act XXII. of 1870. I find therefore on the first two issues that defendant was either within jurisdiction, or in good faith believed himself to have jurisdiction. Having so found, I find on the fourth issue that, being within jurisdiction to all intents and purposes, his acting maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause is utterly immaterial, as far as the protection extended by Act XVIII. of 1850 goes. I therefore find that the claim against defendant does not lie. It is expedient, however, although in my opinion unnecessary, to arrive at a distinct finding on the points raised under the third issue, viz., whether the defendant acted maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause, and on this issue I find that there was no malice, either legal or ordinary, and that he had reasonable and probable cause for acting as he did in issuing the order of the 16th February.

I therefore dismiss the claim with costs against plaintiff.

THE CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH STAGE.

THE condition of the English stage during the last six months, influenced as it has been by the closing of every theatre and concert-room in Paris, has been very remarkable. At the Charing Cross, the Lyceum, the Opéra Comique, and now the Gaiety Theatre, French companies have performed; and besides the two Italian operas, to which London has now been accustomed for a quarter of a century, we had, in the winter and early spring, a third Italian company at the Lyceum. Six of our London theatres, then, since Christmas have been occupied by foreign companies; and one of these theatres has been so occupied twice—first by an Italian and afterwards by a French company. Of the theatres still reserved, in spite of the foreign invasion, for English performances a comparatively large number has been reduced to the production of original English works. But when the investment of Paris first began there still remained a sufficiently large number of unknown French pieces suitable to the English stage, in stock; and these are still being drawn upon by English authors and managers. Putting aside the five London theatres now in foreign occupation, there is not one of the others at which some work of French origin is not being played. The last "new and original" farce produced at the Olympic, under the title of "A Chapter of Accidents," is a clumsy translation of an amusing comedy by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, which, if not worthy of being mentioned in the bills, at least deserves better treatment in the process of "adaptation."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

TROOP STEAMSHIPS.

(*Mitchell's Maritime Register*, July 7.)

THE Parliamentary return which purports to supply full information relating to the cost of construction and working of the troop steamships Serapis, Crocodile, Malabar, Jumna, and Euphrates, though complete in some of its details, is misleading as regards others. The expenditure on account of capital is set down at £1,173,752, the working expenses at £320,305, less earnings £1,658; and to these are added, by way of estimate, four per cent., or £41,387, towards replacement of capital, after allowance for the selling price at the end of twenty-five years for breaking up; five per cent., or £53,693 for interest on unredeemed capital; and £31,355 for insurance. The sum of £14,372 is allowed to the Indian Government from the Imperial exchequer for depreciation and insurance on the Serapis and Crocodile, the two ships plying between England and the Mediterranean; and the £1,658 paid by the Home Treasury for the conveyance of Naval and Military officers not in the service of the Governor-General is made to appear as revenue. On this showing, it would seem that the charge to the Indian administration for the transport of troops either way is £25 19s. per adult. The charges for the transport, board, and pensioning of officers engaged in the service are not taken into consideration; but, looking at the items as given, it is clear that the average cost of conveying troops to and from India by these ships is about £2 per head more than by private ships. For the three seasons down to 1870 the total number of persons conveyed, including Naval passengers, was 61,990. It must be admitted that the troop ships herein mentioned are very fine vessels, but it is questionable whether it is prudent to average so many as 1,106 individuals on each voyage. Looking to the large number of steam ships now plying between England and India, and passing through the Suez Canal, there can be no doubt that the vessels of the Mercantile Navy could convey all the troops and other passengers at less cost to the Government, and in smaller numbers, by every ship. The break down of one of these large troop ships disarranges the entire service. This was made clear when the crank shaft of the Crocodile became defective. In order to sustain the completeness of the service, the Helvetia had to be chartered for one trip to Alexandria and back at a charge of £9,690. According to the India-office estimate of £25 19s. per head, the amount for conveying 1,106 persons should be £28,701 for the entire through voyage. This would be equivalent to £14,350 on each side of the Isthmus; so that, allowing for increased cost of coal in the Eastern Seas, it is evident that private enterprise, if enlisted in this service would be the means of saving from £40,000 to £50,000 per annum in the transport of troops to and from India. With the officers and crews of the East Indian transport steamships there are too many persons on board for health, cleanliness, and decency. The voyage is short, it is true; but the heat during a portion of the journey is very great. In three years the shortest passage in point of time, was made in thirty-one days, and the longest in forty-four days. There is nothing of a particular character, therefore, as regards speed, to recommend these ships in preference to hired vessels. The mean speed of the Serapis in 1868-69 was 9·671 knots, the Crocodile 8·543, the Euphrates 9·213, the Jumna 8·714, and the Malabar 8·859. There are abundance of steamers capable of averaging the mean speed here noted, and roomy enough to provide suitable accommodation for as many troops as it is expedient to trust in one bottom. There may be a saving of time in despatching troops by the railway across Egypt, but this small gain is more than counterbalanced in the discomfort attending the transhipment of men, women, and children, with the usual quantity of baggage and stores. We suspect that, if the troops were consulted on this subject, they would prefer to remain on board ship, and pass through the Canal without change. In deep-sea trim, the East Indian troop steamers draw too much water to go into the Canal with safety, and, therefore, the soldiers will have to traverse the isthmus by rail, simply because the Government will insist upon employing its own vessels. When the first vote was proposed to build these expensive ships, we objected to the principle of the Government becoming its own carrier in competition with the Commercial Marine, and stated that the system would prove costly. It was determined, however, to transport the Indian reliefs by the Red Sea, and conduct the service by Admiralty troopships. The result is, that the through route by the Suez Canal has to be ignored, and the charges for conveyance are increased. Short as the voyages may be, the deaths in 1867-8 were 42 : in 1868-69 they were 50, and in 1869-70, 83, or 175 in three seasons. This is a high death-rate in proportion to the number of days spent on board ship. Perhaps the sudden change of climate has something to do with this mortality. Men are more speedily conveyed from a hot to a cold climate, or vice versa, than formerly, and, if this change affects the constitution, neither wisdom nor humanity is exercised in this quick despatch. We know the difficulty experienced in fitting a ship for both hot and cold climates, and an advantage is derived from possessing ships adapted for either; but, admitting the superiority of the Government transports in this respect, we maintain that, with shifting ventilators and properly constructed cabins, the difficulty can be overcome. A ship fitted expressly for conveying passengers in a northern climate, with no means of suiting the ventilation to temperate or tropical heat, may not be adapted to the transport of troops to India; but there are appliances known to shipwrights by which air can be admitted or excluded at pleasure. The impossibility of fitting ships for both sides of the Isthmus has been urged against the hiring of Merchant vessels, but it rests on a ve y superficial foundation.

"DIAPHANOUS AND IRIDESCENT DRESSES."—A theatre specially devoted to burlesque announces among the attractions of the pieces now being performed on its boards, "diaphanous and iridescent dresses." This is one of the boldest announcements of the kind that we have seen. We do not quite know the meaning of the word "iridescent" in connection with dress; but a "diaphanous" dress is neither more nor less than a "transparent" dress; and dresses that are transparent, whether "iridescent" or not, might be more plainly described as "indecent."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

NEW USE FOR BALLOONS.—A gentleman too much addicted to liquor has just found a new use for balloons, as he thus explained on arriving home—"Don't sa'er word! I'm goin' to buy a balloon (hic), b'loon." "What on earth are you going to buy a balloon for, Mr. Ferguson?" "I'll tell you (hic), Liza. Y'see they've gossomany (hic), got s'many taverns 'long Fleet-street, a feller can't get home without gettin' drunk. I can get away with a ballon (hic), you know. You can come to the office an' blow it up, an' (hic)—an' then you won't have to blow me up!"

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

COUNT DE PALIKAO.

COUNT DE PALIKAO has written an able defence of his conduct, in reply to the attack made upon him by General Trochu in the National Assembly. The Count, while not for a moment calling in question the military talents of General Trochu, clearly establishes that he caused the émeute which overthrew the Empire by leaving the camp at Châlons without the orders of the Minister of War, and returning to Paris with eighteen battalions of the Moblots of the Seine. The Count wished these men to be taken into battle at once, where he has no doubt they would have distinguished themselves, instead of being brought back to the capital to form the nucleus of insurrection. The Count protests that General Trochu would have been consulted oftener but that he had always so many moral points to urge, and he was so glib with his tongue that when so much hard business had to be done his presence was dreaded in the council chamber.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE union of the North German and South German contingents and the extension of the Prussian landwehr system to South Germany make the German army the most numerous, as it is the best organized, that the world has ever seen. The line will henceforth be composed of 153 regiments of infantry, 100 of cavalry, 24 battalions of rifles, and 18 divisions of artillery. The only two armies able to compare with this force are the "great army" of Napoleon I., numbering 158 regiments of infantry, each of which was, however, inferior in men to the German regiments, and the present Russian army, numbering 188 regiments of infantry, but no more than 56 of regular cavalry. The addition of the landwehr raises the German army far above comparison with either. In the infantry there is a regiment of landwehr corresponding to each regiment of the line, with the only difference that the latter comprises three battalions of 1,000 each and the former only two. In the cavalry the 100 regiments of the line are supported by 36 of the landwehr, of which the North furnishes 24 and the South 12. The troops of the line are divided into eighteen corps, twelve (eleven and the Guards) being the quota of Prussia and the small Northern States, two of Bavaria, and one each of Saxony, Wurtemberg, of Alsace and Lorraine, and of Baden and Hesse. Each corps is to comprise eight or nine regiments of infantry and five or six of cavalry. Of the landwehr Bavaria will furnish 32 or 34 battalions, Wurtemberg 12 or 16, Baden 12, Alsace and Lorraine 12, Hesse 6, and North Germany the remainder. Immense as these numbers may seem, North Germany has actually maintained its proportion since 1866, and Prussia even more. A report lately published in the *Official Gazette* shows that the whole of the landwehr has not even been required in the Franco-German war, for seventeen battalions of infantry, eight reserve battalions, and a number of engineers have never been called out. Taking only the line into consideration, the German army is numerically a match for the combined forces of Austria and Italy, numbering eighty regiments each. Our own little army of 112 regiments, composed of 156 battalions of about 500 men each, hardly exceeds a sixth of the German force.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

ARMGART.

(*Spectator*, July 1.)

GEORGE ELIOT has given us in the July number of *Macmillan's Magazine* another striking and touching poem on the mingled selfishness and disinterestedness of the impulses of true genius,—a semi-dramatic fragment belonging to the same cycle as 'The Legend of Jubal.' It is weighty with thought, saturated with beauty, and sonorous with rich and stately rhythm; but it is heavy with the restrained sadness of a mind that faces what it regards as the insoluble enigma of human destiny with a resolute and steadfast purpose to alleviate the burden of lots it cannot brighten. The subject of the poem is the true interpretation of the consciousness of creative power in a young girl, a singer of passion and genius, to whom the name of 'Armgart' is given,—of the feeling of imperious right and joy and exclusive responsibility for her talent, with which the gift of song fills her while it lasts, and of absolute mutilation, desolation, and despair that follows its loss, toned down into something like penitence and the resolve to live in the joys of others, as it suddenly dawns upon her that the only difference between her lot and that of 'the dim common populations' is that she has tasted a cup of ecstacy which has never even approached their lips.

The piece opens with a scene in which Armgart's first great triumph in singing the Orpheus of Glück is described with wonderful force. Her lame cousin Walpurga, who has devoted herself to Armgart, is awaiting her return from her first public trial, with Graf Dornberg, a diplomatist who had already offered to Armgart, before her public appearance, and is anxious to make her his wife, even though she will not renounce her great musical career. The first part is limited, however, to the delineation of the depth and force of Armgart's love for her art, and of the nature of that thirst for fame which is of the essence of all such gifts. What can be finer than this?—

"Poor human-hearted singing-bird! She bears
Cæsar's ambition in her delicate breast,
And nought to still it with but quivering song!"

Or this?—

"For herself,
She often wonders what her life had been
Without that voice for channel to her soul.
She says, it must have leaped through all her limbs—
Made her a Mænad—made her snatch her brand
And fire some forest, that her rage might mount
In crashing roaring flames through half a land,
Leaving her still and patient for a while.
'Poor wretch!' she says, of any murderess—
'The world was cruel, and she could not sing:'
I carry my revenges in my throat;
I love in singing, and am loved again.'"

Or this, again, on her teacher's regret that Glück could not have heard her,—

"That was folly!
He sang, not listened: every linked note
Was his immortal pulse that stirred in mine,
And all my gladness is but part of him!"

Still finer is her defence of the ecstasy of creative power. When the passion of the audience poured itself out in the last great spasm of exultation, she did not feel herself, she said, a prima donna :—

"No! but a happy spiritual star,
Such as old Dante saw, wrought in a rose
Of light in Paradise, whose only self
Was consciousness of glory wide-diffused,
Music, life, power,—I moving in the midst
With a sublime necessity of good."

And again she asks, in apology for this thirst for the ecstasy of success :—

"for what is fame
But the benignant strength of One, transformed
To joy of Many!"

In a word, the drift of this part is to define the truly unselfish side of that imperious and unappeasable craving for applause and fame of which genius is conscious, namely, that it consists in that verification, which it finds and can only find in the answering joy of a multitude of other minds and hearts, of its own vitality and truth.

In the second part of this poem, Armgart justifies herself for refusing the offer of Graf Dornberg's love, on the ground that she cannot make the cultivation of her own great gift second to any other object in life, and that even if he tolerates it, and brings himself to concede her full career as a singer, she will be ever conscious of a conflict between that to which her love for her art impels her, and that to which her love for her husband would impel her,—a conflict which would divide and paralyze her life :—

"My love would be accomplice of your will.
GRAF. Again—my will?
ARMG. Oh your unspoken will.
Your silent tolerance would torture me,
And on that rack I should deny the good
I yet believed in."

This part, in which Armgart argues her right to refuse to love a man whom, not loving as yet, she believes that she could learn to love, but will not for fear he should undermine and ruin the creative purpose and joy of her life, is exceedingly fine; but her heart is so free that she has much the best of the argument, and the Graf on his side is so tame that we do not much wonder to find that a year later, when a grievous illness robs her of her voice, the Graf does not renew his offer. Her own account of the matter then is as true as it is finely expressed;—"Oh, a man's love!" she exclaims, with the natural injustice of a bruised heart,—

"Think you he loves a woman's inner self
Aching with loss of loveliness? as mothers
Cleave to the palpitating pain that dwells
Within their misformed offspring?"

And then she goes on :—

"Ay, now—now he would see me, as I am,
Russet and songless as a missel-thrush.
An ordinary girl—a plain brown girl,
Who, if some meaning flash from out her words,
Shocks as a disproportioned thing—a Will
That, like an arm astretch and broken off,
Has nought to hurl—the torso of a soul.
I sang him into love of me: my song
Was consecration, lifted me apart
From the crowd chiselled like me, sister forms,
But empty of divineness. Nay, my charm
Was half that I could win fame, yet renounce
A wife with glory possible absorbed
Into her husband's actual."

But the true purpose of this last part of the poem is to delineate first the passionate and suicidal despair of the mutilated artist whose mind thrills with the melody which she can no longer pour forth to the world, and then the dawning of the higher spirit of self-renunciation when her lame cousin Walpurga indignantly reproaches her for her past lavish indulgence of the right "to feel exorbitantly," and reminds her in the following fine passages of the selfishness of her happiness and the selfishness of her grief :—

"O such as I know joy by negatives,
And all their deepest passion is a pang
Till they accept their pauper's heritage,
And meekly live from out the general store
Of joy they were born stripped of. I accept—
Nay, now would sooner choose it than the wealth
Of natures you call royal, who can live
In mere mock knowledge of their fellows' woe,
Thinking their smiles may heal it.
ARMG. (*tremulously*). Nay, Walpurga,
I did not make a palace of my joy
To shut the world's truth from me. All my good
Was that I touched the world and made a part
In the world's dower of beauty, strength, and bliss;
It was the glimpse of consciousness divine
Which pours out day and sees the day is good.
Now I am fallen dark; I sit in gloom,
Remembering bitterly. Yet you speak truth;
I wearied you, it seems; took all your help
As cushioned nobles use a weary serf,
Not looking at his face.
WALP.— O, I but stand
As a small symbol for a mighty sum—
The sum of claims unpaid for myriad lives
I think you never set your loss beside
That mighty deficit. Is your work gone—
The prouder queenly work that paid itself
And yet was overpaid with men's applause.
Are you no longer chartered, privileged,
But sunk to simple woman's penury,
To ruthless Nature's chary average—
Where is the rebel's right for you alone?
Noble rebellion lifts a common load;
But what is he who flings his own load off
And leaves his fellows toiling? Rebel's right!
Say rather, the deserter's. O, you smiled
From your clear height on all the million lots
Which yet you brand as abject."

We need hardly add that the result is to make Armgart embrace the melancholy lesson,—

"Much gain is wasted in the world and rots;
Why not thy handful?"

though not without taking to heart the duty of learning to feel silent, unexacting, disinterested sympathy with the joys and griefs of others. Indeed, Armgart learns to think of her agony of deprivation as a "new birth,"—

". . . Birth from that monstrous Self
Which, smiling down upon a race oppressed,
Says, 'All is good, for I am throned at ease.'"

Such is the general drift of this fine bit of poetic delineation,—that the selfishness of artistic genius arises from its absolute identification with the joy and life it gives to others,—that its calling is peremptory and sacred enough to justify the recoil from ties which would in any way hamper and overshadow it,—but that there is a higher lesson of sympathy to be derived from the loss of such power than could ever have been derived from its exercise, sympathy not with that joy which reflects back a glow of honour on him who kindles it, but with that dim and common-place suffering which casts no gleam of glory on those who disinterestedly offer themselves up to alleviate or render it endurable.

But there is a negative teaching in the poem,—that which casts the shadow over it and leaves a leaden feeling on the heart when it is done,—on which it is impossible not to say a word. While George Eliot believes that the blow which robs genius of its glory may give far more than it takes away, since it teaches how "meekly to live from out of the general store of joy," instead of insisting on

"nought less
Than all existence working in sure tracks
Towards your supremacy,"

she does not recognize any new spring of power and joy, except that due to a wider and deeper and more disinterested knowledge of man, arising from the "new birth" she so powerfully depicts. Walpurga knows nothing in her homely life of self-renunciation to correspond to the power which Armgart felt throbbing like

"Cæsar's ambition in her delicate breast,
And nought to still it with but quivering song."

The thirst of genius for fame was creative, was a surging of life in the heart; and what it led to

"Was consciousness of glory wide-diffused,
Music, life, power,—I moving in the midst
With a sublime necessity of good,"

—in short, was something which suggested a controlling and vivifying intelligence, pouring strength and purpose into the fountains of the soul. But the power which privation, poverty, and want so often draw from gazing into the very essence of suffering, and taking the thorns and the cross to their heart, does not suggest to the poet any overflowing spring of new life, but only the sterile moral, "Much grain is wasted in the world and rots; why not thy handful?" To George Eliot the lesson of deprivation and calamity is purely a negative one, except so far as it teaches the nobility of sympathy with like "negatives." The flowing and the ebbing wave of life appear to her alike impersonal, though the open mind will learn by experience of both to interpret anew its relations to the human world around. Yet it is difficult to understand how so great and noble an imagination as hers can interpret the spiritual lesson of renunciation so as to make it mean a mere humble, and if you will joyful, willingness not to fare better than "the dim common populations,"—an 'enthusiasm of humanity' which welcomes privations because they enlarge the circle of the sufferer's sympathies. There is a fascination in such renunciation which pierces far beneath the circle of the human sympathies, and finds perhaps its truest explanation in the deepest solitude of the soul,—solitude, we mean, of course, as regards all human sympathies. The thirst of the mind to sound the depths of privation, the supernatural strength it finds in facing the sternest lesson of loss, has primarily little or no relation to the widened range of compassion or sympathy. That thirst is a thirst for the very fountain of being, and is never so fully slaked as in the absence of all the bubbling sweetness and power of superficial joy. The paradox that the stroke which strips us barest, should open to us the fountain of deepest strength, is one which George Eliot, true poet and noble thinker as she is, seems to us to fritter away and interpret quite falsely, in the conclusion of these fine dramatic scenes.

"Fac eterne nos sitire,
Mundi, carnis fastidire
Fugitiva gaudia,"

says the old Catholic hymn; and the prayer is never so completely answered, and more than answered,—the thirst is never so strong, and yet never so fully satisfied, as in those hours of privation, when, to use George Eliot's fine expression, some stroke of lightning has made a nature as strong as Armgart's feel itself the mere "torso of a soul." To interpret the strength and depth which are gained through suffering as a mere enlargement of human sympathy, is, we are convinced, a mistake of the same order as to attribute the force of a river to the width of its channel. The enlargement of human sympathy is gained, but it is gained from the previous direct contact with the eternal source of strength. It is the willing surrender to the divine will, not the willingness to range yourself with the less happy of your fellow-creatures, which bestows strength on such women as George Eliot's Walpurga, and makes such an agony as Armgart's a "new birth" into a higher existence of more spiritual energy.

A FOREIGNER ON THE BUSHEY REVIEW.

(*Times*, July 5.)

THE following excellent description, purporting to be from a Prussian officer, of the troops reviewed at Bushey, appeared in the *Observer* of last Sunday :—

"Sir,—On the occasion of this, which is my first visit to England, it has been my agreeable fortune to be the spectator of a review of your Guard Corps, and if it might be pardoned to me that I may err something in expressing myself in the English tongue, I should be pleased to have the opportunity of making a few comments upon it in the columns of your worthy newspaper. The artillery present on the ground at the park of Bushey struck me with deep admiration, especially respecting the manner in which the detachment and guns were horsed. In our service we rather elect that we may send the best of our horses unto the cavalry, and permit that the artillery contents itself with more inferior animals; but you, on the contrary, as it has been given to me to understand, send unto the artillery first-class horses, with a result that nothing could surpass the effective appearance of this branch of the service. It seems to me also that more careful training must be contributed to the drill and manœuvring of your artillery than to the other mounted branches. In the passing of the saluting point at a collected gallop the artillery were as accurate in dressing an interval as they had been while at a footpace. Then you have definitely, as it seems, accepted the muzzle-loader field gun. I think that you are in error, as it may happen that you should acknowledge upon seeing a field battery armed with guns on Krupp's principle of the cylindrical-prismatical single wedge, which is yet superior unto the construction now in use in the North German artillery. It appeared unto me, nevertheless, that you have failed in the field artillery (I mean not now the horse artillery) to recognize the value of having a gun strongly and readily manned. You ride one man, the under officer, upon a horse; you mount three gunners upon the limber, and the rest of the crew are upon the tumbril. But, as I have seen not few times in our late war, a gun as to go very quick into advanced positions where cannot follow the tumbril, whereby the contingent upon it mounted have to run and pant after the gun to bring it effectually into action nearer the front; but if you were to utilize the gun boxes by mounting two additional men thereupon, your gun would then carry a crew of five gunners, who, with the mounted under officer, would make a detachment strong enough to work the gun with efficiency.

"Your Hussars, may I beg to remark? are too light. Horse and man together, it seems almost as if I might blow away; there is neither weight for impetus in attack nor solidity for sustaining impact. And yet I read in your manuals that these slight little men ride as heavy as I ride, 20 stone—as the Dragoons of larger size. It is not, might I pray you? the living, but the dead weight which tells. By me it is not to be comprehended that a small man of less than 12 stone weight should be accompanied on the back of a horse by a dead weight of *gepack* and accoutrement not short of eight stone more. If the *impedimenta* were four stone lighter, and the man, it might be, two stone heavier, you would have cavalry men of the same *physique* as our Uhlanmen, riding no heavier than your own hops of a thumb. But the horses on which these Hussars were mounted were of no campaign pattern. With them is too much blood, and too little substance. Both in respect to men and horses it excited my admiration much more that I beheld a regiment of your Lancers, who acted as Field-gendarmes, to keep clear from intruders the ground. These Lancers were lath-like, light-flanked men, of long limb, yet of shoulder broad and of chest deep; and their horses were stout, strong, long-wearing animals, well, indeed, suited for campaign. Their lance is of bamboo, with a slenderer head than ours, of more broad flanges. I like neither construction. When ours goes in over the projections, it is very hard to extricate; yours, there being less obstruction, is calculated to penetrate still further, and unless the man dexterously reverses the grip of the lance, he may be disarmed by the act of slaying. Of all the constructions, the Bavarian lance, with the ball about a foot from the tip, is the best. Experience shows that a foot of lance head is sufficient, that no more need be required, and the violent concussion of the ball on the lips of the orifice helps to jerk out the weapon.

"Your infantry march and perform evolutions with precision and accuracy not to be excelled by any troops in Europe. I much admire their free, yet true step, giving to a man a measure of individual independence, yet admitting in all respects of sympathetic unanimity of step, if that I may use the expression. If I, deferentially notwithstanding, were to say that the great bearskin is an unpractical incumbrance, I fear to excite opprobrium as attacking one of your not least cherished institutions, and of 'ancient landmarks,' how fond a people you are I know by my course of reading. But to avoid such a topic it seemed to me that there was a lack either of training or individual intelligence in your men when covering the front as skirmishers. Each man stood up and fired away, careless of cover. I believe he would have done the same in actual warfare, and then he would have been a brave, stupid fool, of the stamp of fool that John Bull is when he is a fool. The skirmishing, also, of the Hussars was very stiff and unintelligent. They rode out, halted, and loaded, instead of loading as they were advancing, and then stood stock still, firing with leisure into space, while their immobility gave hostile skirmishers the opportunity to make them dead with great ease.

"Your cavalry of the Guard Corps are very fine to look at, but there is much about them not agreeable to the eye of a practical soldier. In the men height simply seems studied, without much regard to general physical power. They ride much too short, as it seemed to me that their legs might depend too far from their horses, which are by no means equal to the weight they carry. In heavy country and long marching the showy black cobs would be found of small endurance. That the regiments, men and horses, are very short of real work the attempts made to gallop and charge were sufficient evidence."

Two anecdotes reach us from the Australian law courts, one rather touching, the other amusing. A man had been tried for stealing a pair of trousers and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. As he turned to leave the dock he exclaimed: "That's certain meat and drink for three months anyhow, and another pair of trousers will keep me in life when that time's up." Another man was also tried for stealing. He was an old offender and a hardened sinner. On being sentenced to three months' imprisonment, he coolly leant over the bar, and remarked confidentially to the judge: "Look here now, old fellow, I'll toss you double or quits!"

GREAT EFFICACY OF DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL IN CONSUMPTION.—The happiest results have attended the use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in consumption. Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, observes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind." Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., Senior Surgeon, Leominster Union, thus records its efficacy in two cases of consumption: "The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London; and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits of Rupees Five Hundred and upwards are received for Fixed Periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at the Office in Bombay.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 1st July 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are :—

	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11d. do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
" demand	1s. 10 5/8d. do.
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On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/2d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 1/2d. do.

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All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th July 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ......£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight	1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand	1s. 10¼d. "
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Letters of Credit	1s. 10½d. "
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commission	1s. 10½d. "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
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FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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FOR SALE, a ROOMY BROUGHAM, nearly new, with a BAY ARAB HORSE, believed to be sound, with HARNESS complete. Can be seen at any time during office hours, by applying to
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ADDIS' PATENT TRAMWAY CARTS, complete, WATERING CARTS, WHEELS, RAILS, and MACHINERY of sorts.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSSES for Flat Foofs and Bridges. These Trusses are light, elegant, and very durable, and are getting much in demand, as being preferable to Iron Girders or Teak Beams. Tracing of the Truss and other particulars supplied on application to

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

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Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto	£1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets	Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

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After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were	£84,37,750-15- 4

of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bomba y Branch.

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INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
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SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.
1.—Economical Management.
2.—Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
3.—Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
4.—A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is GUARANTEED to Insurers on the With Profit Scale after the Third year, with prospect of further participation quinquennially.
5.—Entire Direction in India.
6.—Recovery by this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
7.—Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms :—

YEARLY PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Age.	Civil.	Military.	During Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£. s. d.
20	29 0 0	32 14 0	1 12 3
30	33 15 0	57 13 0	2 2 1
40	41 9 0	45 4 0	2 16 0
50	54 9 0	57 4 0	3 19 5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
OFFICE, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1859	£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do.	1869	£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for	1859	£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do.	1869	£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP......£250,000

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G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
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C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department :—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
March 1871. Agents at Bombay.

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